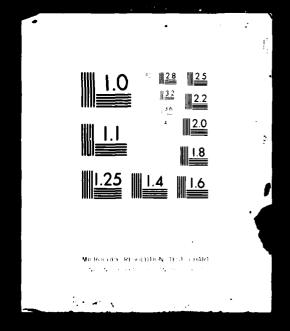
NATIONAL CLIMATIC CENTER ASHEVILLE NC F/6 4/2 WIND - CEILING - VISIBILITY DATA AT SELECTED AIRPORTS. VOLUME X--ETC(U) JUN 81 DOT-FA79WAI-057 AD-A108 177 UNCLASSIFIED NĹ 0

## OF

#### ADA 108177



# AT SELECTED AIRPORTS #108172 WIND - CEILING - VISIBILITY

**VOLUME XI** 

VISIBILITY TIME SERIES FOR KEY STATIONS



**JUNE 1981** 

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION **FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION** 

COEA

OFFICE OF AVIATION POLICY AND PLANS PLANS DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

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S. Supplementary Hotes	
51 key stations were selected for comparison versus 3-hourly observations. Statistical value cases for which detailed comparisons are p	riationS/were noted in
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hourly, 3-hourly through the Na	nont  ailable to the public tional Technical Information gfield, Virignia 22151
Ceiling, visibility, climatology, hourly, 3-hourly  Document is averaged through the Na Service, Spring	ailable to the public tional Technical Information gfield, Virignia 22151
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# Interagency Agreement DOT-FA79WAI-057



# WIND-CEILING-VISIBILITY

DATA

AT SELECTED AIRPORTS



June 1981

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presented herein, and do not necessarily reflect the official views or policy of the Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Environmental Data and Information Asheville, North Carolina for the Federal Aviation Administration under the views of the contractor, who is responsible for the facts and accuracy of the data This report has been prepared by the U.S. Department of Commerce, National The contents of this report reflect This report does not constitute a standard, specification or regulation Interagency Agreement No. DOT-FA79WAI-057. Service, National Climatic Center, Office of Aviation Policy and Plans,

#### NARRATIVE

#### INTRODUCTION

described by hourly observations and to long and continuous time judge how well 3-hourly observations represent the atmospheric conditions investigate visibility trends. These to reflect both The availability of period was a key factor in the station selection. Figure 1 shows the locations the data from 51 selected stations to local and regional climates throughout Special studies were performed on stations were chosen the United States. of the 51 stations. data for a

The adequacy of 3-hourly observations in representing the climate is important for interpreting the information in Volumes I through X and in the visibility time series presented in this volume. Inadequate representations could lead to a description of the climate for a station that is different from the true climate. Resulting operational decisions may be improper and costly.

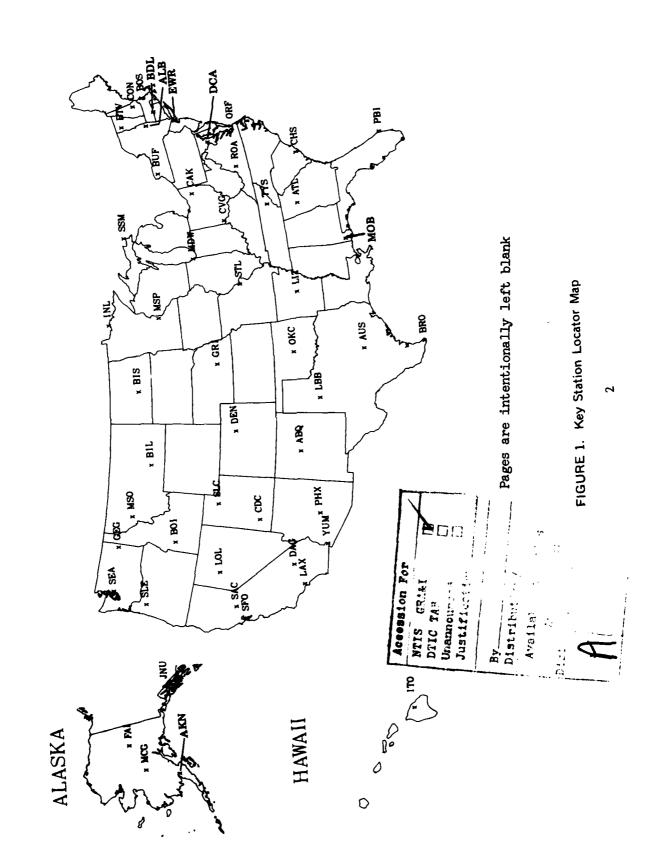
The visibility time series indicate climatic variability. Changing conditions can be caused by differences

the natural climate and/or by the increase or decrease of air pollution. While definitive predictions should not be made of future trends, the past record shown in the time series could provide a guide to future visibility patterns.

#### DATA

The time series graphs presented in this volume are based on all visibilities (both day and night) for each year observed at 3-hourly intervals. Although visibilities are actually observed hourly at the weather stations, the data for most stations on magnetic tape at the National Climatic Center include only, the 3-hourly observations frome vigos on ward.

Meteorological experience indicates that a 3-hourly observation of ceiling, visibility or wind may not represent the prevailing atmospheric conditions during the 3 hour time segment. The following two examples illustrate the problems that may occur.



In late summer dense fog is common for a few hours around sunrise in the southeastern United States. If the weather is recorded shortly before the fog forms or shortly after the fog lifts, the observation will not represent the fog conditions that exist over a significant part of the 3-hourly interval. Observations recorded once an hour would record some of the fog that is missed by the 3-hourly record.

At many coastal locations a land-sea breeze is common. During the afternoon, the wind blows onshore, and convective clouds form over land. In late evening the wind blows offshore, convective clouds dissipate over land and form over water. The true time of the reversal of the wind flow and of the cloud development or dissipation is often missed if observations are recorded at 3-hourly intervals. A climatology built on 3-hourly observations may lead to erroneous conclusions.

To test whether 3-hourly observations compare favorably with hourly observations, the Kolmogorov-Smirnov two sample, two-tailed test with a significance level of .05 was used. This nonparametric statistical procedure tests the null hypothesis that two

population or populations with the same maximum absolute difference between two negative ndependent samples come from the same only on the absolute is greater than a calculated heoretical critical value then it is concluded with reasonable certainty that samples have statistically this study, this conclusion means that 3-hourly observations do not represent the same conditions as the hourly cumulative step functions and different distributions. As applied sensitive to both positive and differences. If the maximum statistical sense is based distribution. It atmospheric observations. difference the two

The Kolmogorov-Smirnov test was ceiling-visibility classes the years of record for which hourly observations are available on magnetic distributions of the hourly data for a given day-night, ceiling-visibility with the were also made for wind. The test was performed for data , 3-6 presented in Volumes I through X Using only tape, the wind speed and direction 3-hourly distributions. summarized monthly and annually. ceiling-visibility data irrespective compared or selected key stations. performed for corresponding were Comparisons

cumulative sense, i.e., all wind speeds less than 4 mph then all speeds less than 13 mph, etc., or all directions additive, the accumulated differences Table 1 shows the test results for 3-hourly observations differ statistically in 18 cases. The test compares two distributions in a may be statistically significant but not operationally significant if the concern is about the comparison within a annual data. The distributions of hourly from the north then all directions from hourly and 3-hourly observations in a specified speed group or direction. or direction the north and north-northeast, Since small differences between speed group given

Tables 2-19 present detailed comparisons of the hourly and 3-hourly distributions for the 18 cases for which hourly and 3-hourly data differed. The percentage differences for individual groups or directions (line E) are less than or equal to one in 15 cases and less than two in the remaining three cases. Operationally, these small differences are probably insignificant.

At is concluded that 3-hourly observations adequately represent the climatology described by the hourly observations if the data are summarized

annually. On a monthly basis, however, this conclusion may be invalid for many locations because seasonal and diurnal climatic variability become more significant as the time period over which data are summarized is shortened.

#### TIME SERIES

less than 7 miles) having values in four observations (visibilities from zero to miles but greater than or equal to 3 miles; (2) less than 3 miles; (3) Two sets of visibility time series Appendix A shows percentages of reduced visibility observations (visibilities greater than or equal to 1 mile; and, (4) less than ranges. Appendix B shows percentages of The four visibility presented the same four ranges for all less than selected stations are less than 3 miles but Ξ categories are: infinity).

In each appendix two graphs are shown for each station. The first graph considers visibilities reduced by any weather phenomenon (categories A-D), and the second graph considers visibilities reduced by fog, smoke or haze (categories E-H). The difference between the two graphs reflects

Table 1. Summary of Annual Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test Results

Time: Constraint: Distribution:	CV-1 WD WS		CV-3 WD WS	3 C	CV-4 WD WS	M C S	က် 🗞	ر آھ آھ	6 A	CV-6 ALL WINDS WD WS CV		CV-1 WD WS	CV-3 WD WS	3 S	CV-4 WD WS	į δ	IO TO	S CA	CV-6 ALL WINDS	NI >
NEW ENGLAND																				
BDF					•	•	٠					•				•				
S08					•	٠	•					•				٠			•	
NOO		*		•	•	•	•				•	•								
BTV	٠				٠						•	•				٠	•			
EASTERN																				
DCA					•	٠					•					•	•			
EWR					•	٠	•				•	٠				٠				
ALB					•	•	•				٠	•	•			•			·	
BUF					٠	•	•				•					•				
ORF					٠	•	•				•								•	
ROA					•	٠					٠	٠		·		•				
SOUTHERN																				
MOB					•	٠	•	•			٠					•		•		
P8I	*	*		•	•	٠	•				•					•				
ATL					•	•	•				•	•				•	•			
CHS	•				•	٠			•		•	•				٠	٠			
TYS					•	•	•				•					•				

WS = wind speed= statistically, 3-hourly observations represent hourly observations \* = statistically, 3-hourly observations do not represent hourly observations WD = wind direction CV = ceiling-visibility

Table 1. Summary of Annual Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test Results (con.)

Time:					DAY	بر								NIGHT	F			
Constraint: Distribution:	CV-1 WD WS	§ §	က န	CV-4 WD WS		င္ န္	CV- WD W	6 AL S	CV-6 ALL WINDS WD WS CV	CV-1 WD WS	CV-3 WD WS	ა გ.	CV-4 CV-5 WD WS WD WS	υ <b>Θ</b>	7-5 WS	Σ Q <b>¥</b>	6 ALL S	CV-6 ALL WINDS WD WS CV
GREAT LAKES																		
INT														•	٠			
MSP						•					٠	•		٠				
CAK						•			•	•	٠			٠				
CVG		٠							•		٠							
CENTRAL																		
STL		•				٠					•			٠	•			
GRI		•				•	٠							•				
SOUTHWEST																		
LIT		٠				•					•	٠		٠				
ABQ	٠									*				٠	٠			
OKC		٠				•					٠			٠		•		•
AUS		٠				٠								٠				
BBO	*					٠				*				•	•	٠		
881		•			•		•							٠				•

WS = wind speed= statistically, 3-hourly observations represent hourly observations \* = statistically, 3-hourly observations do not represent hourly observations WD = wind direction CV = ceiling-visibility

Table 1. Summary of Annual Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test Results (con.)

ĺ.

-					<b>&gt;</b>	>								NIGHT	F		
constraint: Distribution:	CV-1 WD WS	§ €	CV-3	CV-3 CV-4 WD WS WD WS		CV-5 CV-6 WD WS WD WS	ري آگا	6 A)	CV-6 ALL WINDS ID WS CV	CV-1 WD WS	D K	CV-3	CV-3 CV-4 CV-5 WD WS WD WS WD WS	4 N		CV-6	CV-6 ALL WINDS ND WS CV
ROCKY MOUNTAIN																	
DEN		•	•	·		•	٠					٠				•	•
BIL						•									•		
Weso		•			•	•					•	٠					•
BIS						•						٠			•		
CDC		,			·	•						٠			•		•
SIC	•	•				٠					•				•	•	
NORTHWEST																	
BOI						٠						•					•
SLE	*					•				•		٠					·
SEA		•				•						•					
CEC C	•		,			•											•
WESTERN																	
H.						٠				٠		٠					•
YUM	*	•				•	•			*		•					•
DAG	•	•							•								
ΓΑΧ	*	•	*						٠	*		٠					•
SAC	*	٠	•									٠			٠		
SFO		•	•						٠	*	*	•			•		
T0T		•					•	٠				•			•		
		sibility.	<b>*</b>			3	اا	2	= wind direction				Ø. <b>★</b>	11	wind	speed	70
cv = cenn = statis	statistically, 3-hourly	9-6	hou		opse	erva	tions	s rej	present 1	observations represent hourly observations	serv	atio	us.				ı
* = statis	statistically	ည်	·hot		ops	observations	tion		do not represent	oresent ho	hourly	y ob	observations	ation	S		

Table 1. Summary of Annual Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test Results (con.)

WS = wind speed

Table 2. CON CONCORD, NH Wind Speed Distribution for Ceiling-Visibility Class 1/ Day

TOTAL		69604	
	32+	15	
	25-31	310 .5 .115 .0	
(FH)	3 19-24	1645 2.4 546 2.3 .1	?
GROUP (N	16-18	3990 5.7 1338 5.6	<b>₹</b> .
SPEED	13-15	7857 11.3 2557 10.6	
	4-12	38149 54.8 13163 54.6	ا ئ
	0–3	17638 25.3 6389 26.5 -1.2	-1.2*
		EDCBA	Œ,

Table 3. PBI WEST PALM BEACH, FL Wind Direction Distribution for Ceiling-Visibility Class 1/ Day

TOTAL		81983 28193
CALM		3715 2559 (4.5 3.1) 1340 997 4.8 3.534
M.Z		3715 4.5 1340 4.8 3
MZ.		4375 5.3 1613 5.7 4
WNW	: !	3243 4.0 1090 3.9 .1
*	:	2405 2.9 843 3.0 1
WCW		2367 2.9 826 2.9 .0
Š	2	2878 3.5 1012 3.6 1
A COL	00 00 00	2709 3.3 934 3.3 .0
DIRECTION	Ω	3754 4.6 1324 4.7 1
DIR	N H H	7195 8.8 2407 8.5 .3
{	징	9345 11.4 3216 11.4 .0
	ESE	9444 11.5 3269 11.6 1
	Œ	9415 11.5 3161 11.2 .3
	E E	7580 9.3 2597 9.2 1
	涭	5118 6.2 1705 6.1 .1
	SE	2817 3.4 884 3.1 .3
	Z	A 3064 B 3.7 C 995 D 3.5 E 2

Number of hourly observations

Percentage of total number of observations for given speed group or direction

Percentage of total number of 3-hourly observations for given speed group or direction Number of 3-hourly observations II 11 E D C B

Percentage difference between hourly and 3-hourly observations for given speed group or direction II

Cumulative percentage difference between hourly and 3-hourly observations

Table 4. PBI WEST PALM BEACH, FL Wind Speed Distribution for Ceiling-Visibility Class 1/ Day

TOTAL	32+	53 81983		21 28193	.1	0.	0.
	25-31	893	1.1	305	1.1	0.	0.
(H)	19-24	5332	6.5	1787	6.3	αį	o <sub>.</sub>
GROUP (MPH)		9391	11.5	3190	11.3	αį	رب د
SPEED	13–15	16600	20.3	5516	19.6	۲.	၂ လ
	4-12	43277	52.8	14957	53.1	၊ ည	-1.1*
	0 -3	6437	7.9	2420	8.6	7. –	۲.
		A	m	ပ	Ω	ы	Œ

Table 5. ABQ ALBUQUERQUE, NM Wind Speed Distribution for Ceiling-Visibility Class 1/ Night

TOTAL		80998		29094			
	32+	219	က	62	က	o.	o.
	25–31	1081	1.3	369	1.3	0.	0
(H.E.	19-24	3314	3.8	1161	4.0	ا ⊗.	0.
GROUP (MPH)	16–18	4049	4.7	1436	4.9	ا دخ	οį
SPEED	13–15	6452	7.5	2291	7.9	4	Ċ.
	4-12	55096	63.6	18539	63.7	1.	<u>ල</u>
	0-3	16397	18.9	5219	17.9	1.0	1.0*
		<	В	ان	Q	Э	ᄕ

= Number of hourly observations

= Percentage of total number of observations for given speed group or direction= Number of 3-hourly observations

= Percentage of total number of 3-hourly observations for given speed group or direction T E D C B A

Percentage difference between hourly and 3-hourly observations for given speed group or direction

= Cumulative percentage difference between hourly and 3-hourly observations Difference greater than critical value for Kolmogorov-Smirnov test

Table 6. BRO BROWNSVILLE, TX Wind Direction Distribution for Ceiling-Visibility Class 1/ Day

	77370		26950			
CALM	882	1.1	347	1.3	≈ 1	0
MZ Z	4042	5.5	1323	4.9	က	
Ž						
MVM						
*						
WSW	487	9.	157	9	0	<b>~</b> . −
SW	899	6.	189	~	αį	<b>∞</b> .
MSS	1314	1.7	435	1.6	.1	6.
w						
SSE	15197	19.6	5357	19.9	၂ ပ	-1.2*
SE	7975	23.2	6290	23.3	T: -	-1.0
ESE	8491	11.0	3048	11.3	က ၂	ල 
ᄄ	4907	6.3	1775	9.9	 မ	9.
ENE	3111	4.0	1129	4.2	2	၂ ည
贸	3746	4.8	1325	4.9	1.	-: -
E E	2543	ე. შ	917	3.4	1.	-:
z	A 3223	B 4.2	C 1110	D 4.1	Ξ.	<b>T</b>
	NINE NE ENE E ESE SE SSE S SSW WSW W WINW NW NINW	NNE NE ENE E ESE SE SSE S SSW WSW W WNW NNW NNW NNW S543 3746 3111 4907 8491 17975 15197 6700 1314 668 487 532 867 2682 4042	NNE NE ENE E ESE SE SSE S SSW WSW W WNW NW NNW CALM 2543 3746 3111 4907 8491 17975 15197 6700 1314 668 487 532 867 2682 4042 885 3.3 4.8 4.0 6.3 11.0 23.2 19.6 8.7 1.7 .9 .6 .7 1.1 3.5 5.2 1.1	NNE NE ENE E ESE SE SSE S SSW SW WSW W WNW NW NW CALM 2543 3746 3111 4907 8491 17975 15197 6700 1314 668 487 532 867 2682 4042 885 7 3.3 4.8 4.0 6.3 11.0 23.2 19.6 8.7 1.7 .9 .6 .7 1.1 3.5 5.2 1.1 917 1325 1129 1775 3048 6290 5357 2270 435 189 157 179 263 836 1323 347 3	NNE NE ENE E SE SE SE SSE S SSW WSW W WNW NW NNW CALM 2543 3746 3111 4907 8491 17975 15197 6700 1314 668 487 532 867 2682 4042 885 3.3 4.8 4.0 6.3 11.0 23.2 19.6 8.7 1.7 .9 .6 .7 1.1 3.5 5.2 1.1 917 1325 1129 1775 3048 6290 5357 2270 435 189 157 179 263 836 1323 347 33.4 4.9 4.2 6.6 11.3 23.3 19.9 8.4 1.6 .7 .6 .7 1.0 3.1 4.9 1.3	NNE NE ENE ENE E ESE SE SSE S SSW SW WSW W WNW NW NNW CALM 2543 3746 3111 4907 8491 17975 15197 6700 1314 668 487 532 867 2682 4042 885 7 3.3 4.8 4.0 6.3 11.0 23.2 19.6 8.7 1.7 .9 .6 .7 1.1 3.5 5.2 1.1 3.5 917 1325 1129 1775 3048 6290 5357 2270 435 189 157 179 263 836 1323 347 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

Table 7. BRO BROWNSVILLE, TX Wind Speed Distribution for Ceiling-Visibility Class 1/ Day

			SPEED	GROUP (M	Œ			TOTAL	
	0-3	4-12	13-15	16-18 19-24	19-24	25-31	32+		
						0	č		
¥	4020	23188	13453	17779	15425	3368	137	77370	
æ	5.2	30.0	17.4	23.0	19.9	4.4	κį		
ບ	1545	8318	4550	6052	5319	1122	44	26950	
۵	5.7	30.9	16.9	22.5	19.7	4.2	κį		
ь	ا.	6	ιö	ς.	ς.	κį	0.		
ᄄ	- 5	-1.4*	<b>6</b> .	4	۱ ا	0.	0.		

= Number of hourly observations

Percentage of total number of observations for given speed group or direction FEDCBA

Number of 3-hourly observations

= Percentage of total number of 3-hourly observations for given speed group or direction

Percentage difference between hourly and 3-hourly observations for given speed group or direction II

Cumulative percentage difference between hourly and 3-hourly observations

Table 8. BRO BROWNSVILLE, TX Wind Direction Distribution for Ceiling-Visibility Class 1/Night

TOTAL		2464 61570 4.0 768 19386 4.0 .0
CALM		2464 4.0 768 768 0.0
MZ		3723 6.1 1287 6.6 5
<b>X</b>		3319 5.4 1122 5.8 4
WIN		841 1.4 293 1.5 1
×		575 .9 .02 1.0 1.1
WSW	; )	512 .8 .177 .9 .9
V	i	645 1.1 215 1.1 .0
MSS	2	812 1.3 264 1.4 1.4
DIRECTION	נ	3783 6.1 1228 6.3 2 1.4*
DIR	305	11087 18.1 3452 17.8 .3
5	i N	15129 124.6 4683 24.2 24.2 .4
<u> </u>	i N	7457 12.1 2344 12.1 .0
ŗ	ъ	3360 5.5 966 5.0 5.0
i t		1995 3.2 596 3.1 .1
!	Z	1822 3.0 533 2.8 2.8
!	E E	1369 2.2 421 2.2 .0
	Z	2677 4.4 835 4.3

FEDCBF

Table 9. SLE SALEM, OR Wind Speed Distribution for Ceiling-Visibility Class 1/ Day

TOTAL		78307	,	25427			
`	32+	49		16	٦.	0	0
	25-31	348	4.	116	6.	<b>-</b> :	0.
EH.	19-24	1890	2.4	262	-2.3	Τ.	0.
GROUP (M	16–18 19–24	4047	5.5	1328	5.2	0.	0
SPEED	13-15	9025	11.5	3018	11.9	4	0
	4-12	48755	62.3	16012	63.0	۲.	c
	0-3	14166	18.1	4342	17.1	1.0	**
		Ø	<u> </u>	ں د	· C	ı Ez	<u> </u>

Number of hourly observations

Percentage of total number of observations for given speed group or direction

Percentage of total number of 3-hourly observations for given speed group or direction Number of 3-hourly observations E D C B B

Percentage difference between hourly and 3-hourly observations for given speed group or direction 11

Cumulative percentage difference between hourly and 3-hourly observations

Table 10. YUM YUMA, AZ Wind Direction Distribution for Ceiling-Visibility Class 1/ Day

TOTAL		75745		24097			
-	CALM	4225	5.6	1201	5.0	9	0.
	N N	4355	5.8	1392	5.8	0.	<b>9</b> .
	ž	3008	4.0	970	4.0	0.	9.
	MVM	4897	6.5	1562	6.5	0.	ا ئ
	*	6062	8.0	1863	7.7		ا .5
	WSW	5391	7.1	1715	7.1	0	<b>8</b> .
	NS.	5279	7.0	1688	7.0	0.	<b>8</b> .
	MSS	4488	5.9	1426	5.9	o <sub>.</sub>	۲.
ECTION	S	6810	9.0	2141	8.9	<b>.</b>	7.
DIR	SSE	6133	8.1	1901	7.9	જ	ا ھ
	SE			1145			
	ESE	366	1.3	297	1.2	<b>T</b> .	-1.3*
	ഥ			448			
	E E			479			
	Ħ			1032			
	S S			2230			-1.3*
	Z	A 7823	B 10.3	C 2607	D 10.8	E - 5	F5

Table 11. YUM YUMA, AZ Wind Direction Distribution for Ceiling-Visibility Class 1/Night

OTAL	63565 22333
T CALM	9226 6 14.5 3208 2 14.4
N. N.	2904 4.6 967 4.3 .3
×.	3152 5.0 1120 5.0 .0
WNW	4900 7.7 1748 7.8 1 3
×	4009 6.3 1496 6.7 4 2
WSW	2607 4.1 956 4.3 2
S	2894 4.6 1058 4.7 1
SSW	2465 3.9 875 3.9 .0
DIRECTION SE S	4344 6.8 1506 6.7 .1
DIR	5891 9.3 2110 9.5 2
呂	4826 7.6 1775 8.0 4
ESE	1385 2.2 503 2.3 1
ഥ	1553 2.4 553 2.5 1
ENE	1342 2.1 481 2.2 1
贸	2349 3.7 784 3.5 2
	4427 7.0 1454 6.5 .5
z	A 5291 B 8.3 C 1739 D 7.8 E .5

Number of hourly observations

Percentage of total number of observations for given speed group or direction

Number of 3-hourly observations

Percentage of total number of 3-hourly observations for given speed group or direction П

Percentage difference between hourly and 3-hourly observations for given speed group or direction

Cumulative percentage difference between hourly and 3-hourly observations FEDCBA

Table 12. LAX LOS ANGELES, CA Wind Speed Distribution for Ceiling-Visibility Class 1/ Day

TOTAL	32+	66 116018		26 38239	<b>-</b>	0.	0.
	25-31	467	4.	146	4.	0.	0.
Ê	3 19-24	1924	1.7	623	1.6	<del>-</del> .	0.
GROUP (M	16–18	6222	5.4	2043	5.3		0
SPEED	13-15	21187	18.3	7089	18.5	ج ا	1
	4-12	73241	63.1	24411	63.8	۲.	≈.
	0-3	12911	11.1	3901	10.2	ග.	<b>ზ</b> ე
		A	В	ပ	Ω	뙤	<u>(+</u> ,

Table 13. LAX LOS ANGELES, CA Wind Speed Distribution for Ceiling-Visibility Class 3/ Day

TOTAL		28588		9313			
	35+	0	0.	0	0.	0.	0
	25–31	30	<b>T</b> .	6	.1	0.	0.
(Ha	19–24	103	4.	40	4.	0	0
GROUP (MPH)	16–18	·		139			
SPEED	13-15	2491	8.7	810	8.7	0.	0
	4-12	18444	64.5	6186	66.4	-1.9	0.
	0-3	7087	24.8	2129	82.9	1.9	1.9*
		V	В	ບ	Ω	ы	뜨

Number of hourly observations ВВ

Percentage of total number of observations for given speed group or direction 11

Number of 3-hourly observations C C

Percentage of total number of 3-hourly observations for given speed group or direction 11

Percentage difference between hourly and 3-hourly observations for given speed group or direction 11

Cumulative percentage difference between hourly and 3-hourly observations

Table 14. LAX LOS ANGELES, CA Wind Direction Distribution for Ceiling-Visibility Class 1/Night

	NNW CALM	3054 8815 91244		1053 3121 30833	3.4 10.1	4· - 0·	o.
	Ž				8.9		
	MIN	-			3.7		
	×				14.2		
	MSM	_			11.5		
	SM	-			4.7		
	MSS	2098	2.3	691	2. 2.	<b>-</b> .	1.0*
DIRECTION	w	3035	3.3	1021	3.3	0	<b>წ</b> ე
DIR	SSE	2227	2.4	739	2.4	0	<u>ზ</u>
	SE				3.8		
	ESE	~-			5.7		
	떠	10264	11.3	3473	11.3	0	<b>*</b> 6.
					6.5		
	邑	5290	5.8	1638	5.3	S	<b>©</b>
	Z	3771	4	1210	3.9	Ŋ	ယ်
	z	4758	5.2	1584	5.1	-	<del></del>
		×	Œ	י ט		Ĺ	i.

Table 15. SAC SACRAMENTO, CA Wind Direction Distribution for Ceiling-Visibility Class 1/ Day

TOTAL		74432		24736			
	CALM	3704	5.0	1203	4.9	<b>.</b>	0
	MNZ Z	7240	6.7	2454	6.6	<b>?</b>	<u>.</u>
	Ž	6388	8.6	2122	8.6	0	7.
	MINA	2743	3.7	894	3.6		<b>.</b>
	×	2936	ი მ	961	3.9	0	o.
	WSW	3780	5.1	1306	5.3	<b>8</b> 3	1
	S.M	14964	20.1	5167	80.9	8.	8.
	MSS	9821	13.2	3380	13.7	ا ن	ල.
DIRECTION	w	6674	9.0	2083	8.4	9.	1.4*
DIR	SSE	4492	6.0	1415	5.7	က	6
	SS	4134	5.6	1230	5.0	9.	ιĊ
	ESE	1099	1.5	365	1.5	. 1	0.
	ធា	891	1.2	277	1.1	7	0.
	ENE	380	Ω.	137	9	1	-
	Ā	943	1.3	310	1.3	0	1
	N N						
	z	A 3437	B 4 6	C 1150	D 4.7	- - - -	

A = Number of hourly observations

Percentage of total number of observations for given speed group or direction

C = Number of 3-hourly observations

Percentage difference between hourly and 3-hourly observations for given speed group or direction Percentage of total number of 3-hourly observations for given speed group or direction

Cumulative percentage difference between hourly and 3-hourly observations

Table 16. SFO SAN FRANCISCO, CA Wind Direction Distribution for Ceiling-Visibility Class 1/ Night

AL		છ		8			
		71525		23760			
	CALM			2302			
		1322	1.9	441	1.9	0	0.
	Ž	9491	13.3	3216	13.5	<b>∾</b> .	0.
	MVM	18496	25.9	6309	26.6	<u>~</u> -	ယ်
	≱	11018	15.4	3739	15.7	ا ج	1.0
	WSW	4088	5.7	1349	5.7	0.	1.3*
	NS.	3286	4.6	1037	4.4	αį	1.3*
	SSW	2696	3.8	830	3.5	<u>လ</u> ်	1.0*
DIRECTION	S	3737	5.5	1206	5.1	1.	æ
DIR	SSE	2502	3.5	792	ა შ.შ	∾.	ø <sub>.</sub>
	83	2787	3.9	890	ა ზ	Τ.	ιĊ
	ESE	1224	1.7	380	1.6	Ξ.	ယ်
	田	803	1.1	269	1.1	0	κi
	E E	069	1.0	226	1.0	0	κi
	Ħ	621	o,	190	<b>®</b>	-	κi
	Z	862	o,	20 40 40 40	<u>ත</u>	0	<b>-</b>
	z	1181	1.7	88	1.6	-	
		4	B	ပ	Ω	ы	Œ,

Table 77. SFO SAN FRANCISCO, CA Wind Direction Distribution for Ceiling-Visibility Class 3/ Night

OTAL		13408		4598			
	CALM			253	5.5	က	0.
	MNZ	106	∞.	47	1.0	<b>≈</b> !  -	<u>၂</u>
	ž	805	0.9	268	5.8	ķ	0.
	MVM	2848	21.2	1018	22.1	6.	ا ج
	æ	4035	30.1	1449	31.5	-1.4	۲.
	WSW	1487	11.1	521	11.3		2.1
	NS.	626	4.7	201	4.4	က	2.4*
	MSS	414	3.1	135	6.5	αį	2.1
DIRECTION	w	446	3.3	148	3.2	<del>-</del> :	1.9
DIRE	SSE	294	8.5	94	2.0	ij	1.8
	SE	376	8.8	122	2.7	<b>.</b>	1.7
	ESE	241	1.8	09	1.3	ιö	1.5
	ы	217	1.6	61	1.3	က	1.0
	ENE ENE	170	1.3	\$	1.2	-	۲.
	邑	192	1.4	29	1.3	. 1	9
		174	1.3	52	1.2	<del>-</del> :	τú
	Z	8	1.5	53	1.2	හ.	က
		-	~	, .	_		

BOOME

Number of hourly observations

Percentage of total number of observations for given speed group or direction H A E O O E F

Number of 3-hourly observations

Percentage of total number of 3-hourly observations for given speed group or direction

Percentage difference between hourly and 3-hourly observations for given speed group or direction

Cumulative percentage difference between hourly and 3-hourly observations

Table 18. ITO HILO, HI Wind Direction Distribution for Ceiling-Visibility Class 1/ Day

TOTAL	21154
CALM	2529 3.7 784 3.7 0.
MNN	2335 3.4 730 3.5 
ž	1931 2.8 632 3.0 2
WNW	1726 2.5 515 2.4 .1
*	3850 5.6 1125 5.3 .3
WSW	4897 7.1 1135 5.4 1.7
SW	4023 5.9 840 4.0 1.9
MSS	2153 3.1 598 2.8 .3
DIRECTION SSE S	2178 3.2 676 3.2 .0
DIR SSE	1889 2.8 591 2.8 .0
꼸	3604 5.2 1210 5.7 5 -3.9*
ESE	5484 8.0 1782 8.4 4
ഥ	6696 9.7 2194 10.4 7 -3.0*
E E	6022 8.8 1905 9.0 2 -2.4
邑	7164 10.4 2375 11.2 8
Z	5536 8.1 1794 8.5 4 -1.3*
z	A 6770 B 9.8 C 2268 D 10.7 E9 F9

Table 19. ITO HILO, HI Wind Speed Distribution for Ceiling-Visibility Class 1/ Day

TOTAL		1	68787		21154			
	32+		Ξ	0	က	0.	0	0.
	25-31		161	κi	55	ယ	1	0.
Œ	19-24		1063	1.6	346	1.6	0.	0.
GROUP (M	16–18		3163	4.6	1051	5.0	4.	. 1
SPEED	13–15		8782	12.8	2904	13.7	ව 	ις.
	4-12		45336	65.9	13732	64.9	0.10	1.5*
	0-3		10271	14.9	3063	2 2	14.0	. 4
			V	<u> </u>	ء د	ے د	٦ E	1 E

Number of hourly observations

Percentage of total number of observations for given speed group or direction Ħ

Number of 3-hourly observations H

= Percentage difference between hourly and 3-hourly observations for given speed group or direction Percentage of total number of 3-hourly observations for given speed group or direction

Cumulative percentage difference between hourly and 3-hourly observations FEDUBA

simultaneously with For example, if rain simultaneously reduce When just rain is observed, only graph 1, and not count. would are reduced blowing snow, would receive the visibility, the restriction counted in graphs 1 and 2. which do not occur that dust, fog, smoke or haze. visibilities precipitation, and fog graph

Appendix A is the number of 3-hourly visibility observations that are less o categories A and B is 100 percent when E and F), the sum will be The difference between Appendix A is the divisor for computing than 7 miles and changes from year only fog, smoke or haze is considered sum of categories C and D (G and H) equals the percentage shown for category B (F). The divisor in Appendix B is the 3-hourly visibility observations in a year and is generally 2.920 (eight observations per day times ō categories A and B (E and F) does not sum of categories C and D (G and H) does equal the percentage shown for category Figures 2-5 show the legend for The sum The divisor Therefore, the sum necessarily equal 100 percent, but percent. all restrictions are considered. less than or equal to 100 days in a year). percentages. total number of to year. (categories

the time series as well as sample computations.

can less individual categories when visibility is For example, if the ratio of the number of all visibilities less all The two graphs in Appendix A show relative climatic variations between number of visibilities less than 7 miles were to decrease by 10 percent between 1948-1978, then a corresponding would occur in category A. Appendix A does not portray overall climatic changes in visibility. be inferred from Appendix B, since the (category B) to Changes in the climatology visibilities less than miles 0 just those percentages are based increase of 10 percent and not miles han 7 miles. restricted. visibilities than 3

Comparison of the two graphs in each appendix for a particular station can also show a change in visibility. As stated earlier, the difference between the two graphs reflects the visibilities reduced by precipitation, dust, etc. If this difference is not constant, then some climatic variation has occurred in the weather phenomena other than fog, smoke and haze.

There are three major reasons for

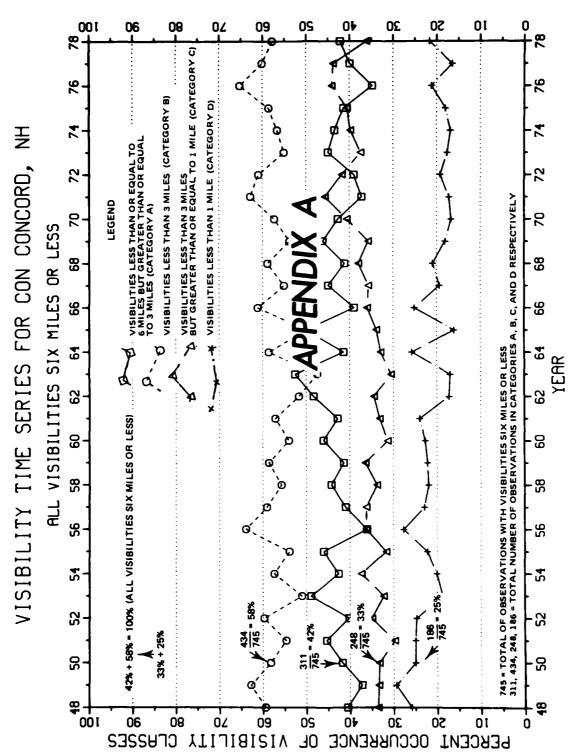


FIGURE 2. Sample time series for Appendix A, categories A - D

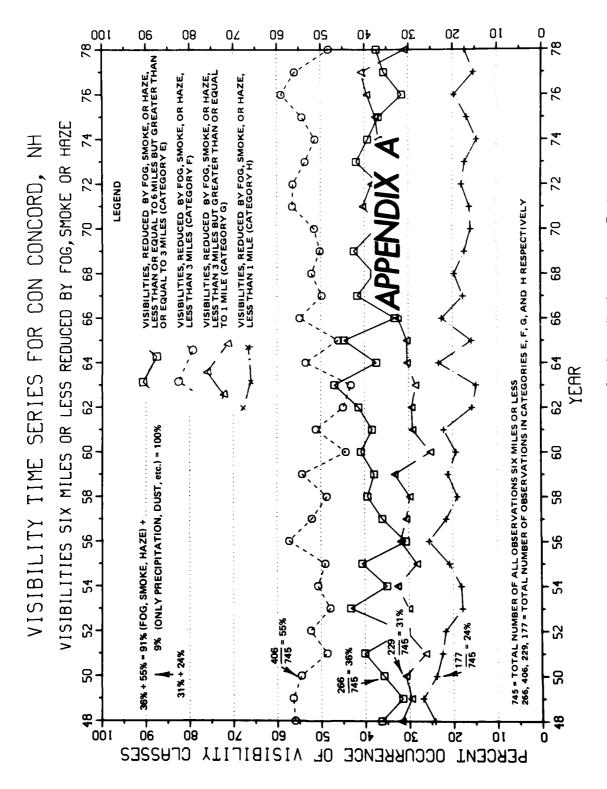


FIGURE 3. Sample time series for Appendix A, categories E - H

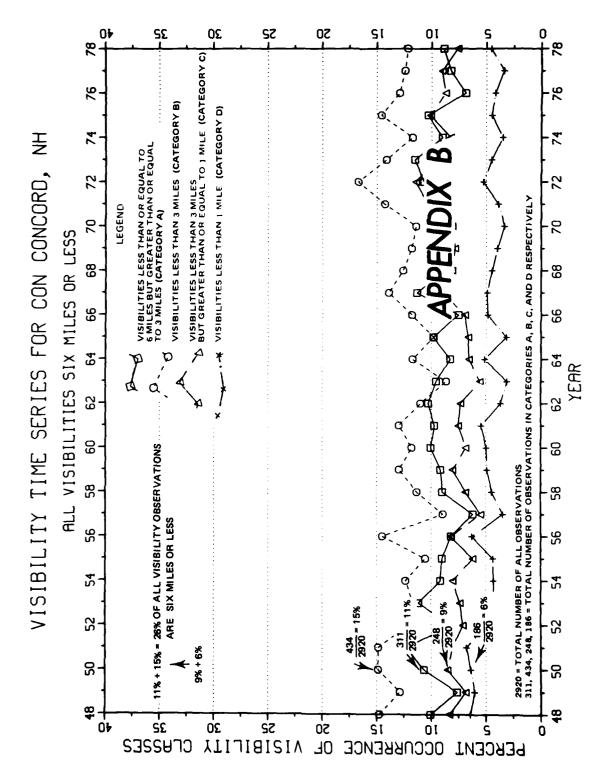


FIGURE 4. Sample time series for Appendix B, categories A - D

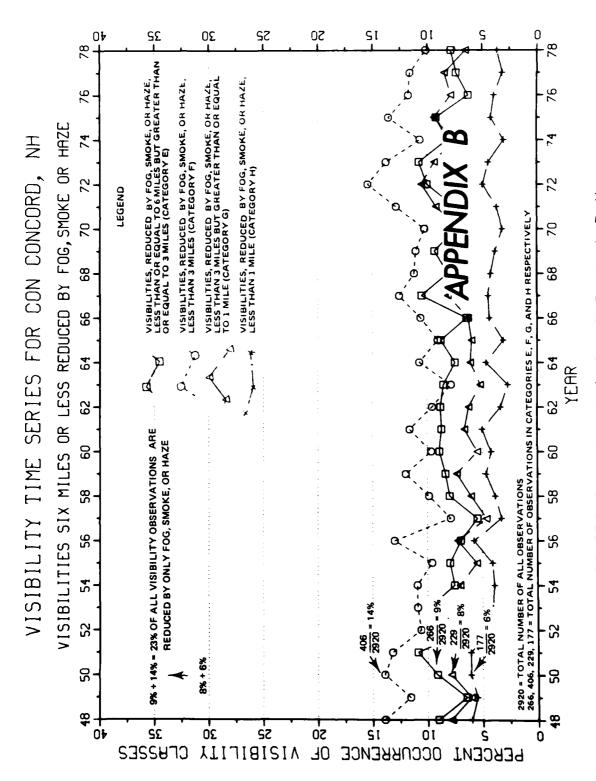


FIGURE 5. Sample time series for Appendix B, categories E - H

energy usage. Third, shifts in the time series could be caused by changing physical relationships controlling the atmosphere increased industrialization, compliance with the Clean Air Act or changes in in the time series probably reflect all three of these in the climate may have visibilities through markers, increased emphasis in observing selected phenomena or new operational criteria at reasons, but this study does not attempt to isolate specific causes for any shift a natural Second, man's activities may weather observing practices such First, movement of visibility whereby the changes in visibility. Trends affected in visibilities. occurred variation changed. airports.

The visibility time series in Appendices A and B have been summarized on a regional basis and are presented in the following section. Appendices A and B follow this summarization and are given in aphabetical order by state within each region (see Station List).

### REGIONAL SUMMARIES

#### ANE New England

On an annual basis, visibility less

than 7 miles occurred about 15 to 25 percent of the time in this region. These were some of the highest percentages (poorest visibilities) for the entire country. Overall, the time series in Appendix B showed little change. After 1972, however, Hartford and Boston both showed a five to 10 percent reduction in the number of visibility occurrences between 3 and 6 miles.

Some change in the graphical difference a significant redistribution between the less than 1-mile category and the less than 3- but greater than or equal to type of weather phenomena reducing visibility occurred at Burlington before shown in Appendix A for Boston, Concord and experienced a 20 percent variability in the time visibilities were between 3 A corresponding variability occurred in the less than between the two time series occur-Redistributions among individual Concord indicated When (almost no change restriction was observed, visibility categories are observed at Harford). Appendix 3-mile category. 960 since the 6 miles. -mile category. Burlington constant.

#### AEA Eastern

here was also an increase in the less small increase in the annually from 20 to 40 percent of the stations studied. Buffalo, Albany, and Norfolk also followed this trend with a decrease in the But, at these stations 3-mile category until 1970. 1970, occurrences of visibilities but constant decrease of about five percent in the less than 3-mile category while visibilities less than 7 miles occurred of the stations in this bercent at Newark between 1948 and 1978. This was the largest improvement of all occurrence of visibilities between visibilities between Washington DC showed by almost started continued to increase slightly decrease at Albany and Norfolk visibility and 6 miles after 1968. 3 miles decreased occurrence of percent Roanoke had a of ime at most miles 6 miles. than five to 10 occurrence The Buffalo. han 7 region. han After ess and

redistribution from the 3- to 6-mile than 3-mile Analysis of Appendix A indicated a ر. ده following trends similar to opposite type shift Washington DC Albany, Buffalo, the less at was observed <del>د</del> category category Appendix Norfolk

Roanoke. The distribution among visibility categories at Newark remained fairly stable.

#### ASO Southern

late and percentage of time that visibilities A significant increase in the percentage of time observed visibilities percent increase is noted after the and 7 miles was fairly constant, but high at Mobile, West Palm were less than 7 miles has occurred throughout the region. A five to eight early 1960's at Mobile and West Palm The major deterioration in Beach, and Atlanta. Visibility improved but still remained worse than during the early considering all reduced visibilities or after the middle to Atlanta, Charleston, visibility occurred at Atlanta those reduced by fog, smoke or In the 1970's, The trends are similar at Charleston and Knoxville, were below Charleston. and at Knoxville. 8,096 Beach

The trends have been influenced mainly by the increase in the number of observations in the 3- to 6-mile category (as shown by the graphs in Appendix A). At all stations, except Knoxville, the percentage of time that visibilities have been in this category

has steadily increased. At Knoxville, however, the opposite is apparent; the number of occurrences of visibilities less than 3 miles has increased.

#### AGL Great Lakes

Akron also followed this overall visibility occurred at Chicago between Chicago saw the of visibility between 3 trend with a five percent decrease in There when visibilities were less than 3 At Cincinnati visibilities less occurrences stayed fairly constant for Minneapolis-St Paul, and Sault Ste One of the greatest improvements of and 6 miles decrease about 15 percent the largest decrease occurring was, however, a small increase at Akron eight percent more often in 1962 than in the remainder of the 1960's before finally decreasing by about five percent International Falls, Marie all exhibited little change. about The number than 7 miles were observed 3- to 6-mile category. studied in early 1950's. 1948 and 1978. in the 1970's. stations occurrence after 1969. with miles. the

Chicago and Akron both showed a small redistribution among the visibility categories as indicated in Appendix A. There was a five to 10

percent shift to the less than 3-mile category from the 3- to 6-mile category at these two stations. The type of weather phenomena reducing visibility changed at International Falls in the years before 1960.

#### ACE Central

visibility less than 7 miles has A very large deterioration in After 1964, the miles have also worsened, but only by overall visibilities less than 7 miles were reported 18 percent of the time in the middle 1960's deterioration, but only by about four visibilities between 3 rate of almost one percent for a total 6 miles increased at an annual deterioration of 13 percent through but jumped to almost 35 percent by 1978. and 1978. less than Grand Island also showed four percent over the same period. percent between 1955 Visibilities occurred at St. Louis. an annual basis, occurrence of and

The distribution among individual categories at St. Louis, as shown in Appendix A, reflects changes but not as drastic as the overall visibility. When a restriction was reported, a nine percent shift to the 3- to 6-mile category was observed after 1972 with a

corresponding decrease in the less than 3-mile category. Grand Island did experience some type of change in weather phenomena reducing visibility before 1957.

#### ASW Southwest

The occurrence of visibilities between 3 and 6 miles increased by over 20 percent since 1954 at Little Rock, but the occurrences in the less than 3-mile category remained constant. Overall visibility less than 7 miles occurred annually at close to 10 percent of the time in the mid-1950's, but jumped to near 30 percent by the late 1970's. Visibilities deteriorated slightly at most other stations in this region, but Albuquerque showed little change.

the type of weather phenomena reducing visibility at all six stations in this region before the middle 1960's. The graphical difference between the two time series becomes constant at these six stations from the late 1960's into the 1970's. Little redistribution among the visibility classes was observed in this later time period.

Except for Little Rock,

visibilities occurred annually less than 10 percent of the time. But, at Albuquerque this percentage dropped to around two. These low observation counts caused the time series in Appendix A to vary wildly and must be viewed with caution. When analyzing Albuquerque, one also must remember these time series only show visibility might have deteriorated drastically from observing 40 miles in 1948 to just 10 miles in 1978, but this would not be reflected in the time series of this study.

### ARM Rocky Mountain

1957 and 1968, but then improved five Visibilities less than 7 miles were observed less than 15 percent of the time for a given year and showed little five percent in all categories between increase in the time observed variation at most of the stations. Missoula showed a deterioration in visibility of about percent and stabilized in the 1970's. Bismarck indicated a three percent There was very little overall There were two minor exceptions, miles from the mid-60's onward visibilities were between 3 and this change in however. visibility

differences before 1960. Billings and Missoula indicated a change in the graphical difference at both stations time series in Appendix A indicated some between the two time series while Bismarck showed For many stations in this region, the graphical difference between the two change in the type of weather phenomena The graphical constant in the 1970's at also before 1960. Cedar City and Salt Lake City showed visibility. in the 1970's and very erratic changes. reducing difference Denver, was not

#### ANW Northwest

Some of the smallest changes in overall visibility occurred in this region. The largest changes were at Salem and Seattle-Tacoma, where a three percent improvement occurred after 1962. Overall, the percentage of time visibility was less than 7 miles ranged from 25 percent near the Pacific Coast to about 10 percent in the mountains.

There have been changes in the distribution among individual categories as shown in Appendix A. When an obstruction was reported, Salem experienced a 10 percent increase in time visibilities were between 3 and

similar 6-mile category but little change when Spokane has shown the opposite trend to Very erratic changes occurred at Boise and probably counts when visibilities were less than 3 miles. 6 miles with a corresponding decrease category. were less than 7 Seattle-Tacoma indicated a increase in the 3- to in the less than 3-mile reflect low observation that at Salem. visibilities have

#### AWE West

miles. This condition is not reflected changes might have occurred when was observed at the other five stations and Lovelock showed the best visibility However, significant San Francisco also showed some improvement after 1960, but only about five percent. Little change in this region. Phoenix, Yuma, Daggett, was observed when major change occurred in the less than The occurrence of visibility less than 7 miles decreased by around 18 An improvement of were between 3 and greater than in the entire country in the zeropercent at Los Angeles since 1948. visibilities were in these time series. only five percent miles after 1970. 3-mile category. 6-mile range. visibilities

visibilities less than 7 miles and not on all visibilities as in Appendix San Francisco showed little 6-mile range produced drastic changes in Appendix A. This is because annual percentages are based only on The time series in Appendix A for Phoenix, Yuma, Daggett, and Lovelock 6 miles. The three remaining stations Of these three, Sacramento and when an obstruction was reported at Los Angeles, there was a 20 percent increase in the time visibilities were between corresponding Very few observations in the zeromust, therefore, be viewed with caution since less than three percent of all annual visibilities are between zero and of visibilities less than 7 in this region did have a significant redistribution among categories. in the less than Ø 6 miles with decrease number category miles.

AAL Alaska and APC Pacific

The least amount of change in

overall visibility occurred in these regions. Juneau and McGrath did show a minor three percent deterioration in visibility between 1960 and 1964, but then improved three percent after 1965. Hilo exhibited the least amount of variations of all stations studied. Fog. smoke or haze is almost never a reported obstruction at this station.

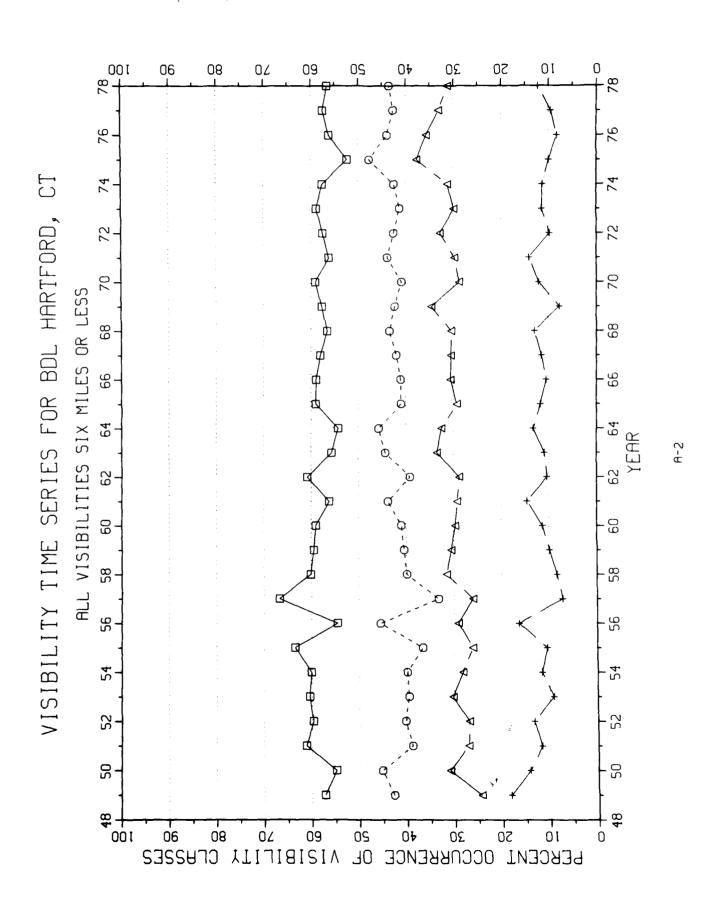
visibility had occurred at Juneau. This more visibilities had shifted into the comparing some redistribution among individual categories at Hilo, however. From 1964 to 1978, 10 percent 6 miles. A change in the type of weather phenomena reducing corresponding decrease of 10 percent had occurred when visibilities were between Appendix less than 3-mile category when obstruction was reported. is most noticeable by A and E of the years There was between categories 3 and

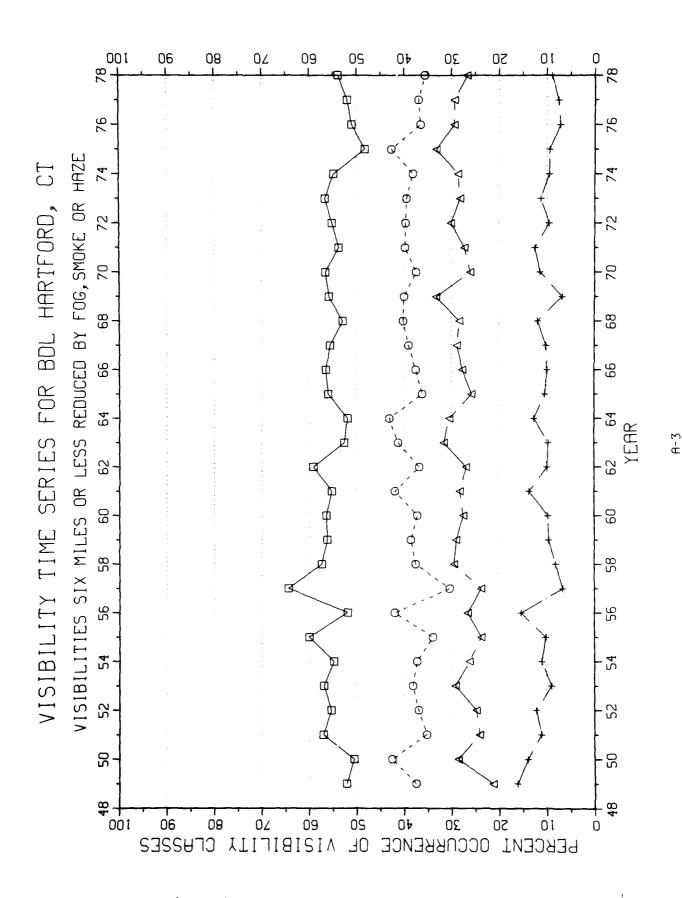
## KEY STATION LIST

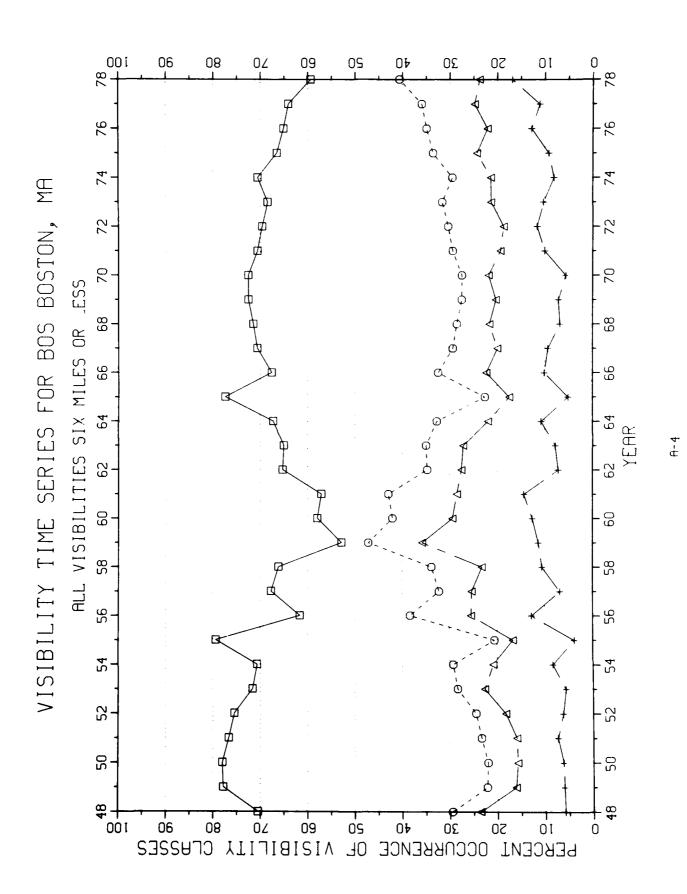
ALE NEW ENGLAND  CT. Har tlord  MA. Boston  MA. Boston  MA. Boston  A-4 A-5 B-2 B-5  MA. Boston  VT. Bur lington  A-6 A-7 B-6 B-7  A-8 B-9  B-9  B-9  B-11  N. Newark  N. Newark  N. Albany  A-16 A-17 B-16  B-19  B-19  B-19  B-19  B-19  B-19  B-19  B-20  B-21	REGION ST CITY GRAPI	APPENDIX A AND B GRAPH 1 GRAPH 1 GRAPH	DIX D B GRAPH 1 (	GRAPH 2
A-4		A-3	B-2	B-3
d. d		5-Y	B-4	B-5
Section   Sect	Concord	A-7	B-6	B-7
A-10 A-11 B-10  A-12 A-13 B-12  A-14 A-15 B-14  A-16 A-17 B-16  B-16  A-17 B-16  A-18 A-19 B-18  A-18 A-19 B-18  A-20 A-21 B-20  A-21 B-20  A-21 B-20  A-21 B-20  A-22 A-23 B-22  B-28  A-29 B-28  A-29 B-28  A-30 A-31 B-30  A-31 B-30  A-32 A-33 B-32  A-34 A-35 B-34  A-40 A-41 B-40  A-41 B-40  A-41 A-45 B-44  A-45 B-44  A-45 B-44	lgton	A-9	B-8	B-9
National Falls   Nati	AEA EASTERN			
Ke	gton		B-10	B-11
Nat			B-12	B-13
O			B-14	B-15
Ke   No.			B-16	B-17
ke. Name of the following states of the following stat			B-18	B-19
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AVES  go	Knoxville.		B-30	B-31
go.       A-32       A-33       B-32         Ste Marie.       A-34       A-35       B-34         national Falls.       A-36       A-37       B-36         apolis St Paul.       A-40       A-41       B-40         nnati.       A-42       A-43       B-42         uis       A-44       A-45       B-44	AGL GREAT LAKES			
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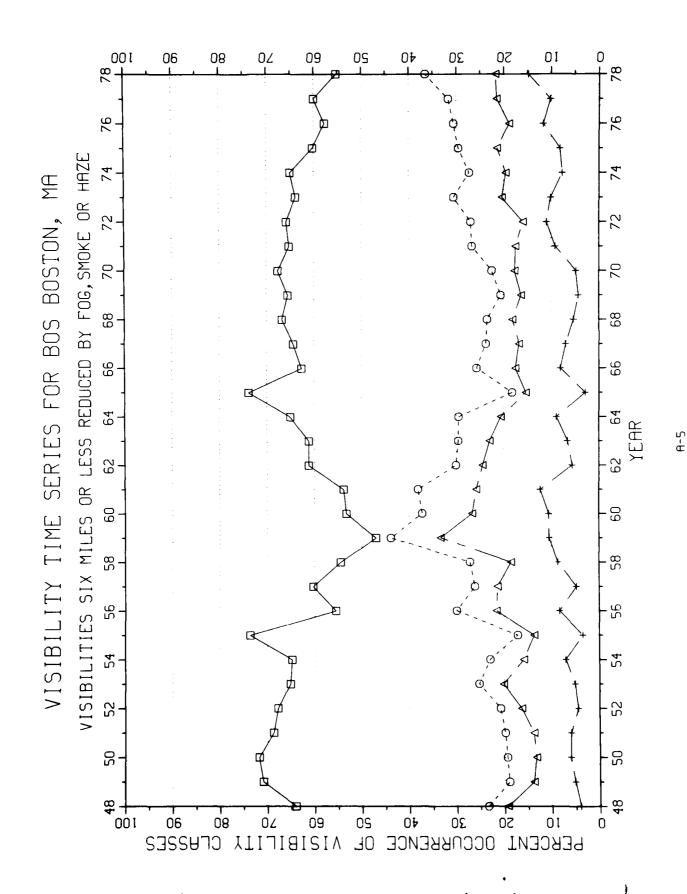
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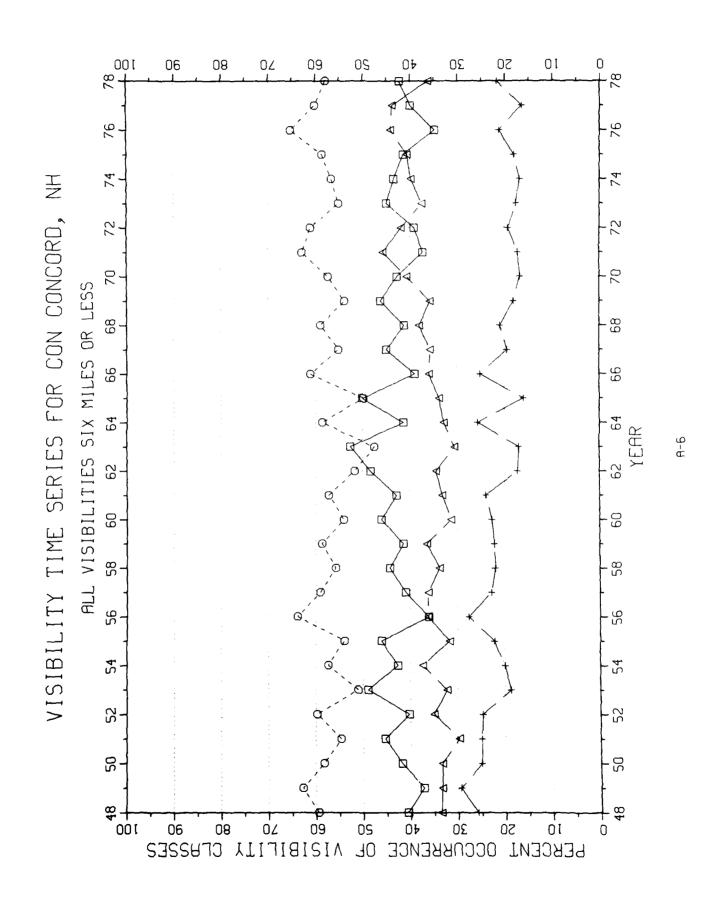
## APPENDIX A

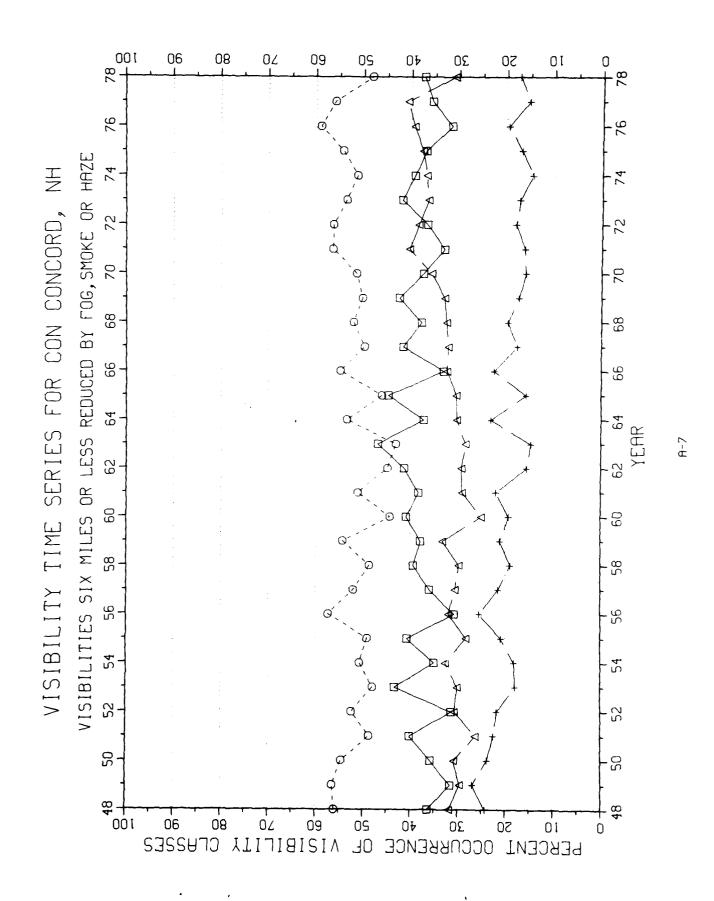


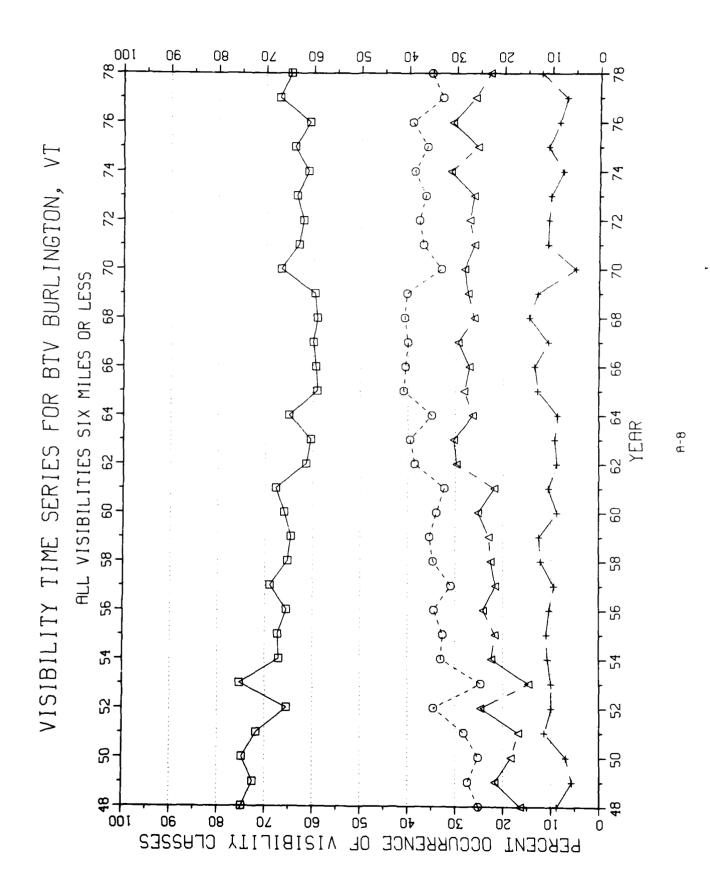


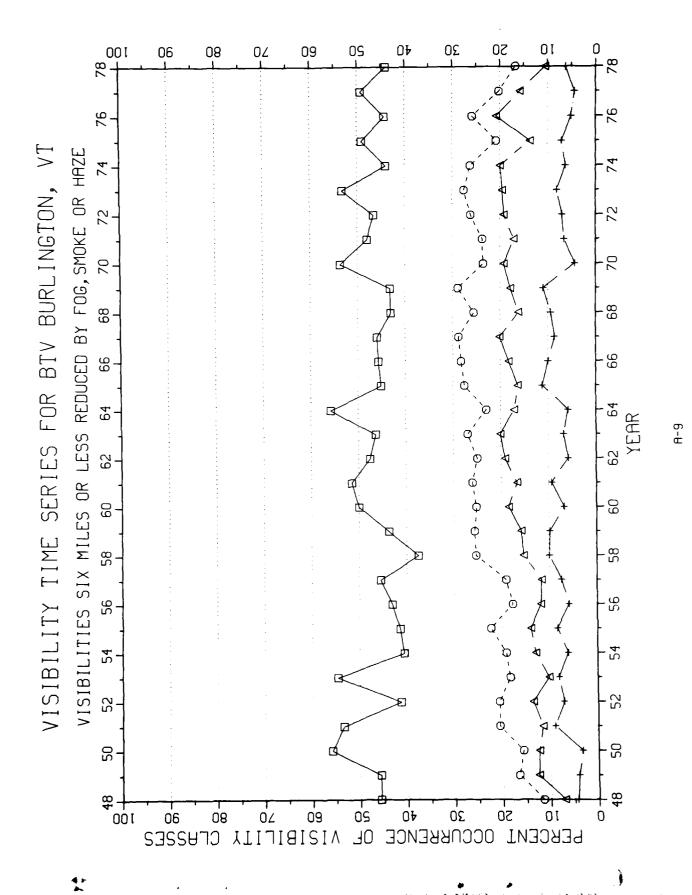


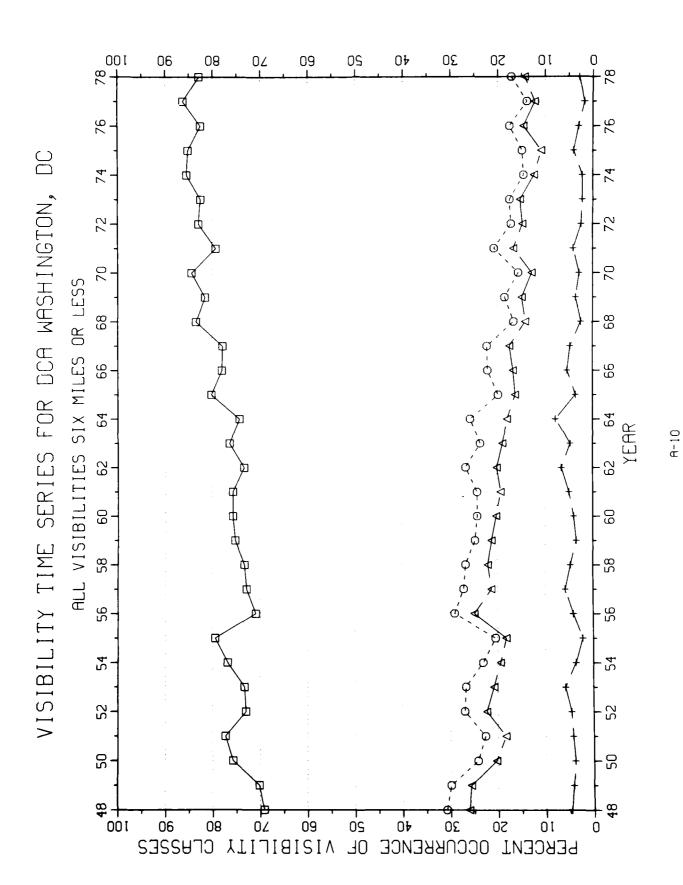


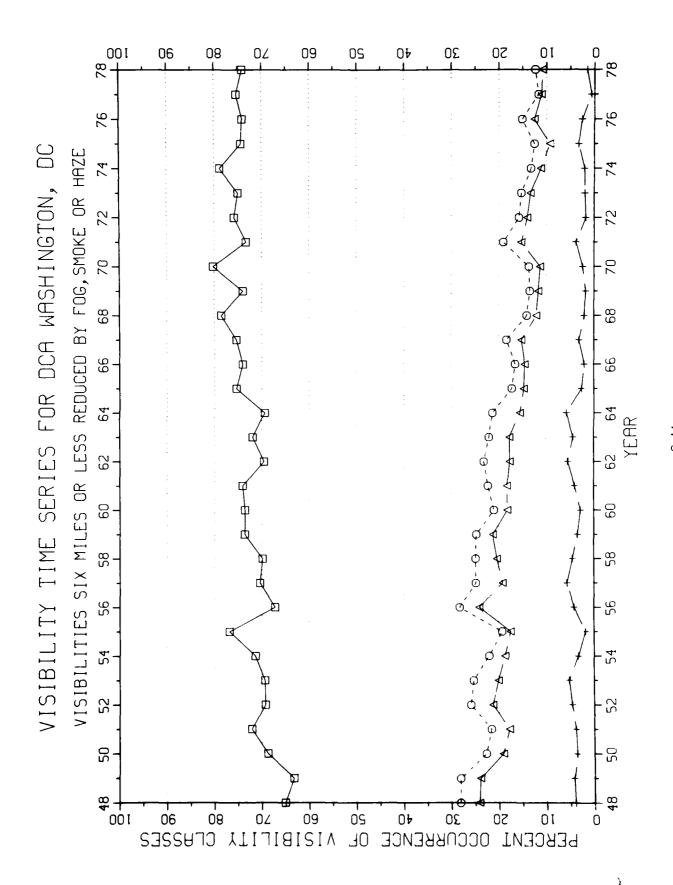


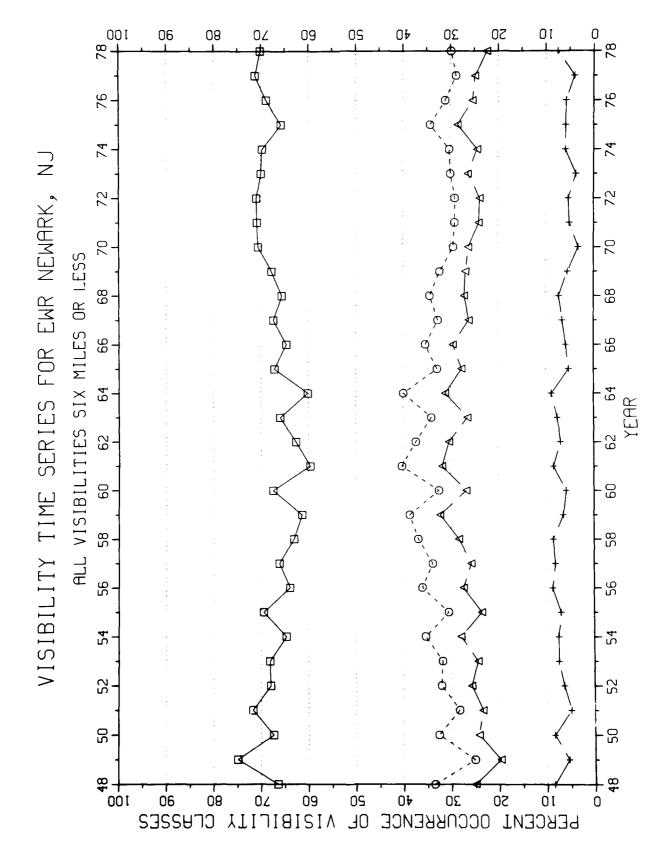


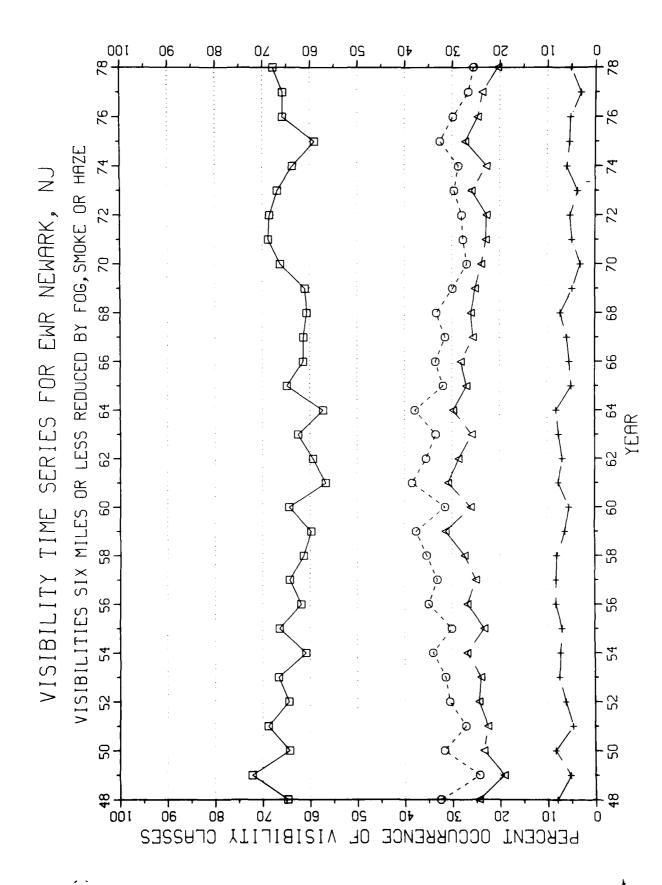


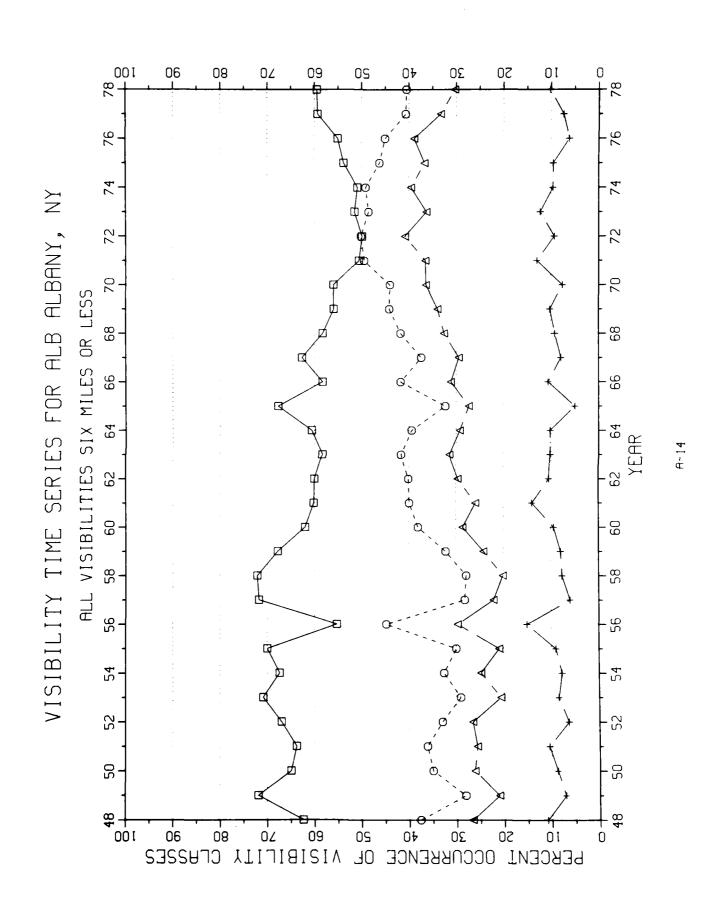


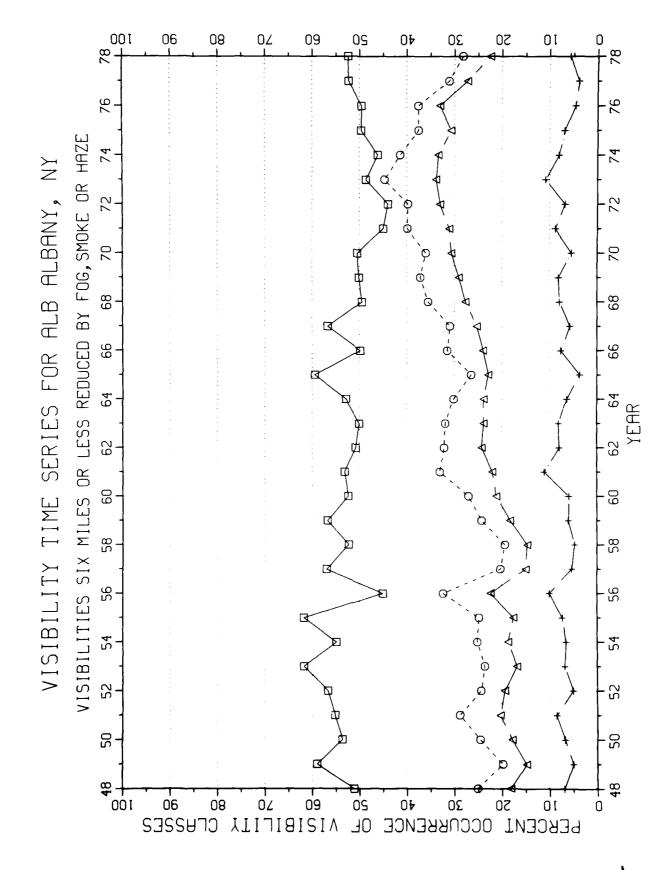




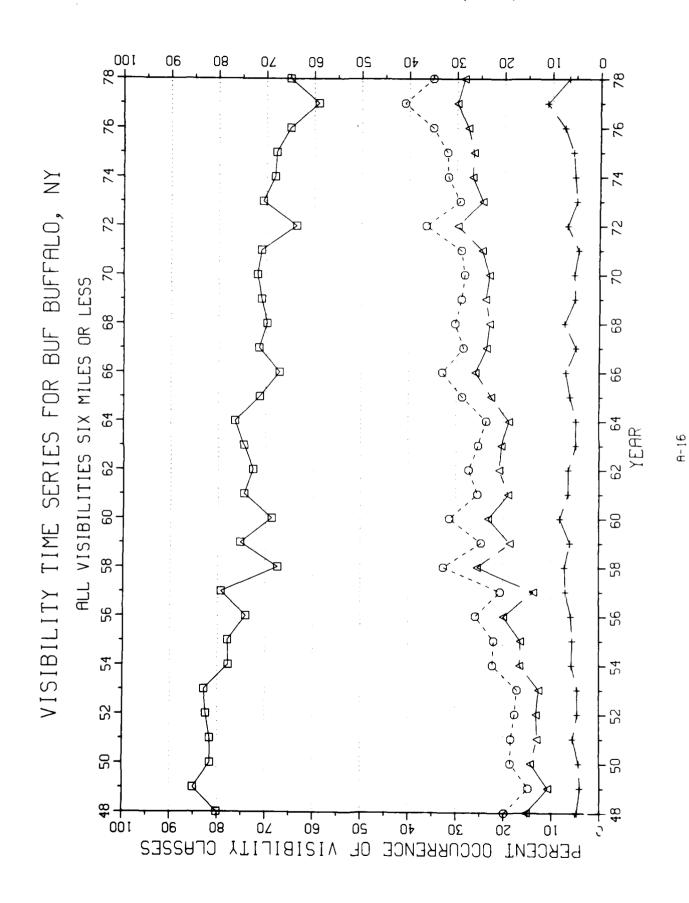


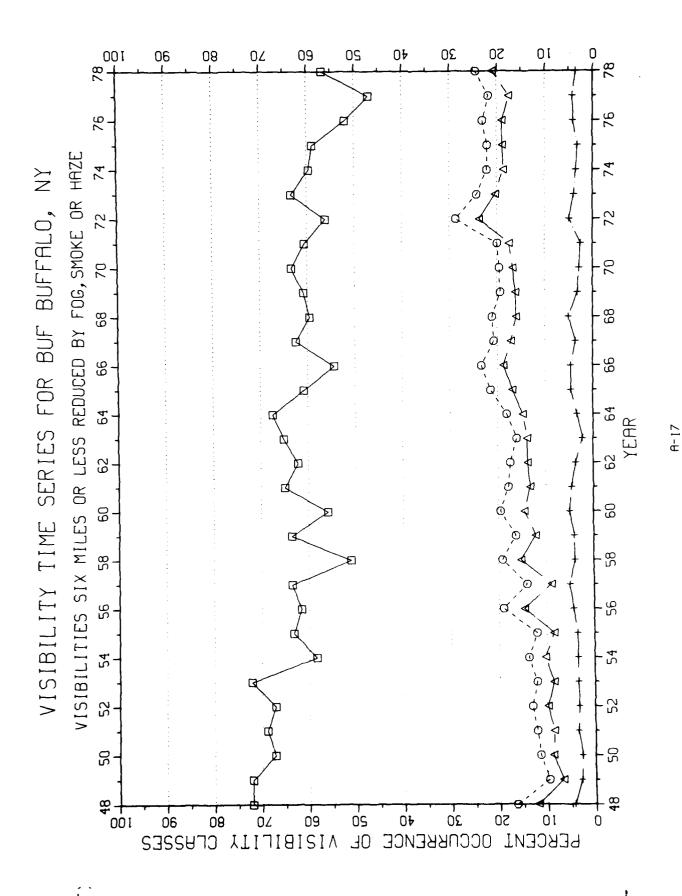


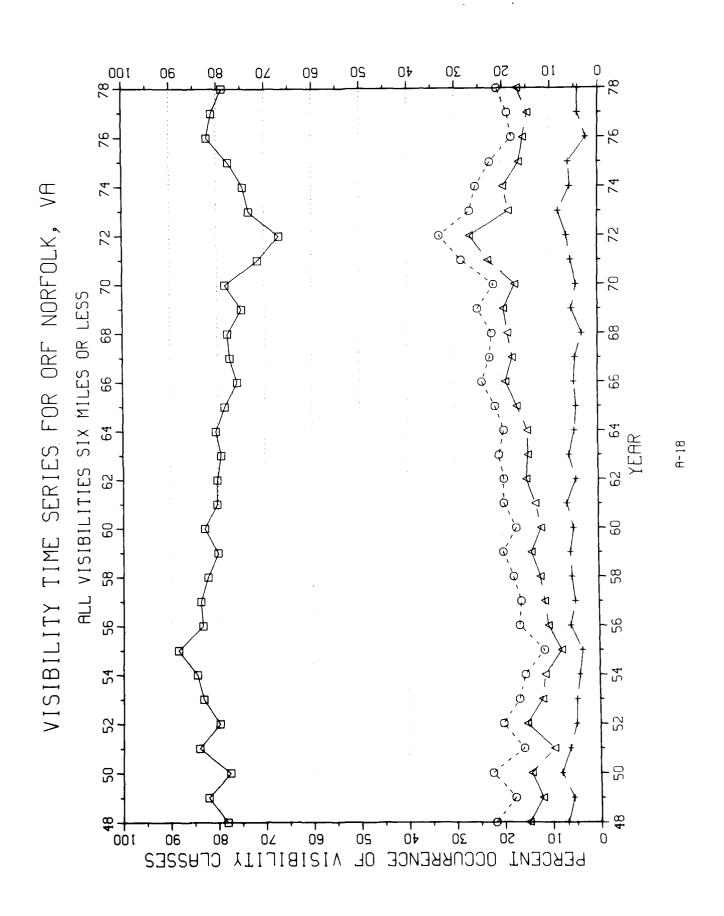


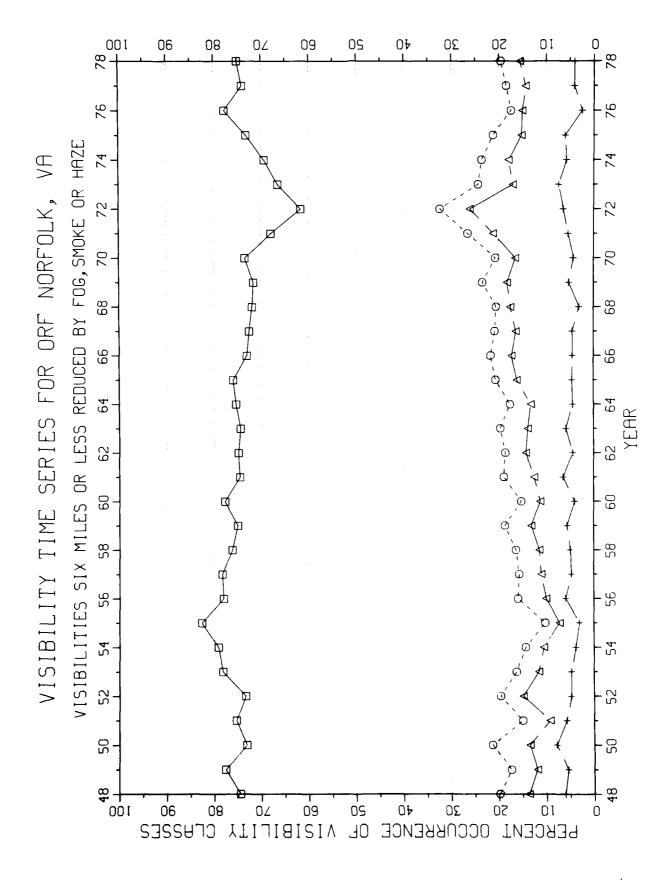


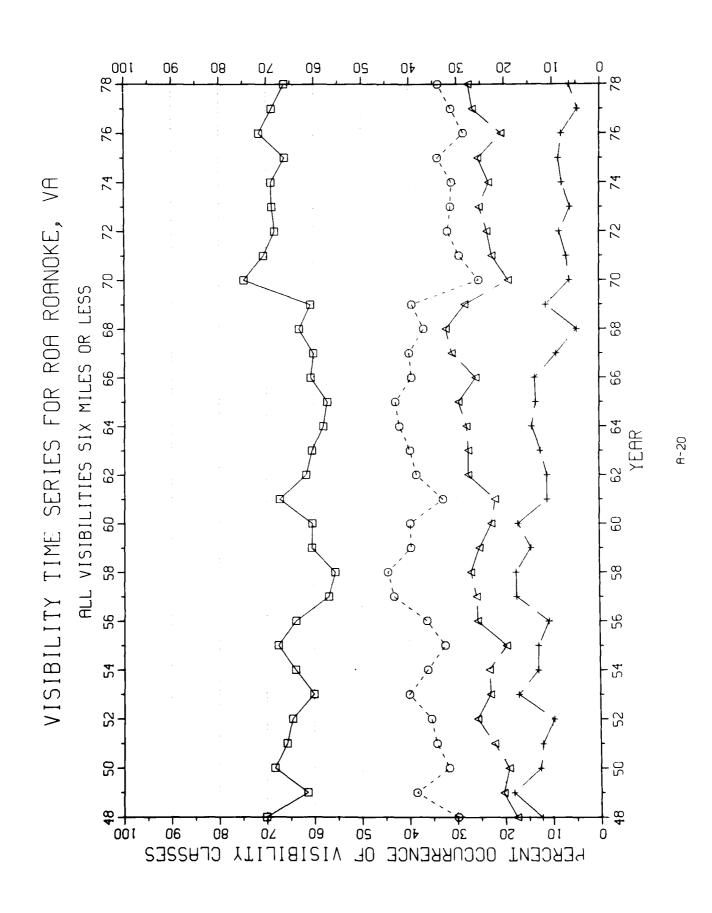
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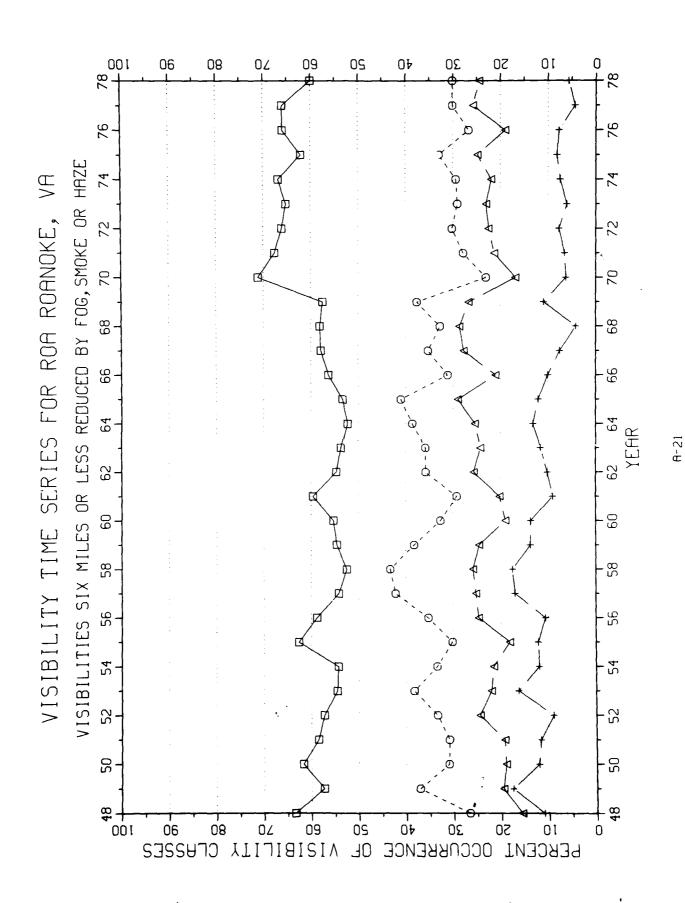


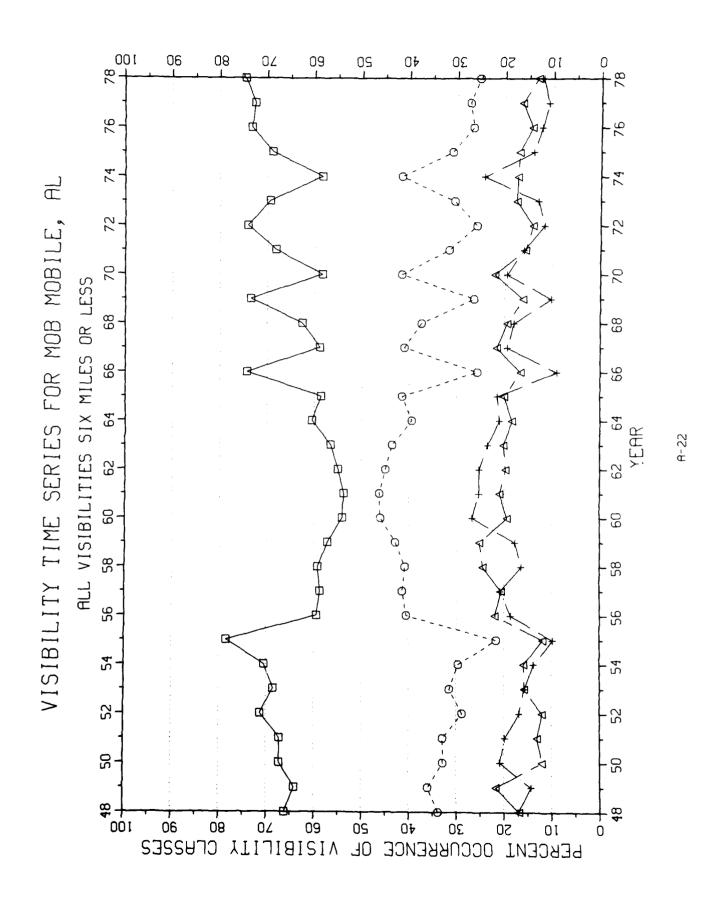


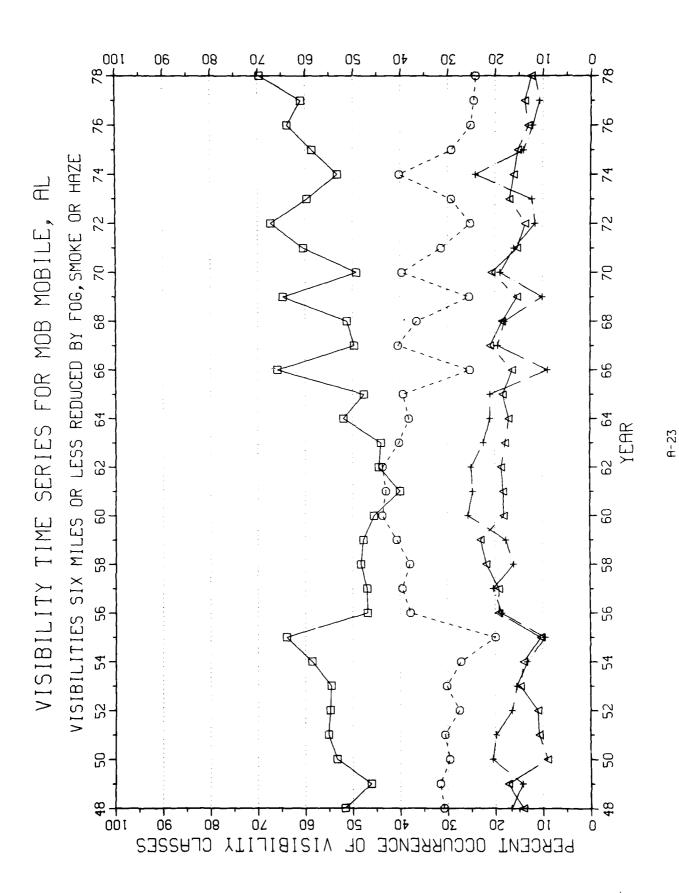


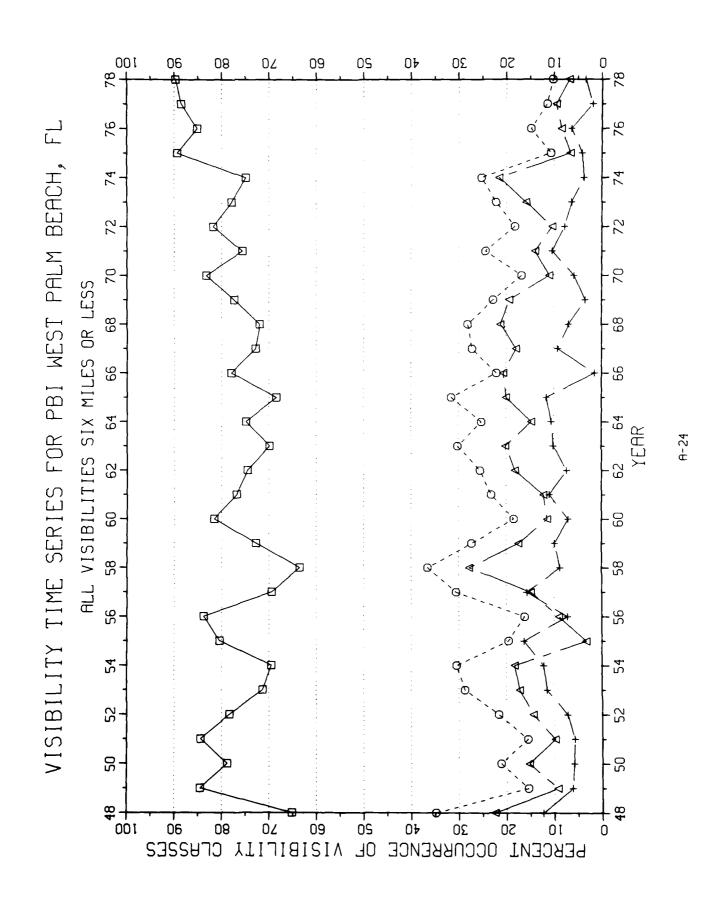


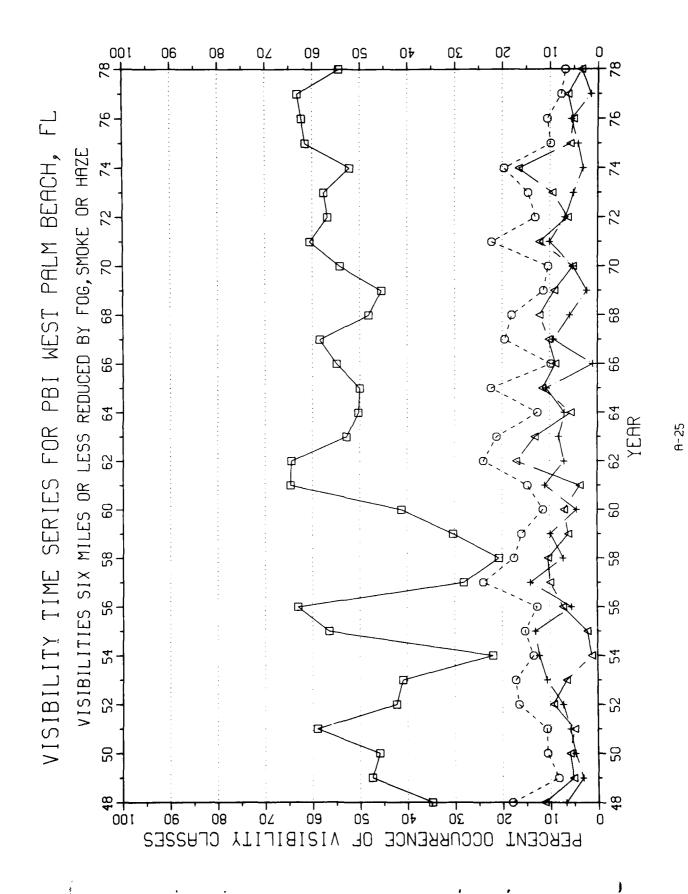


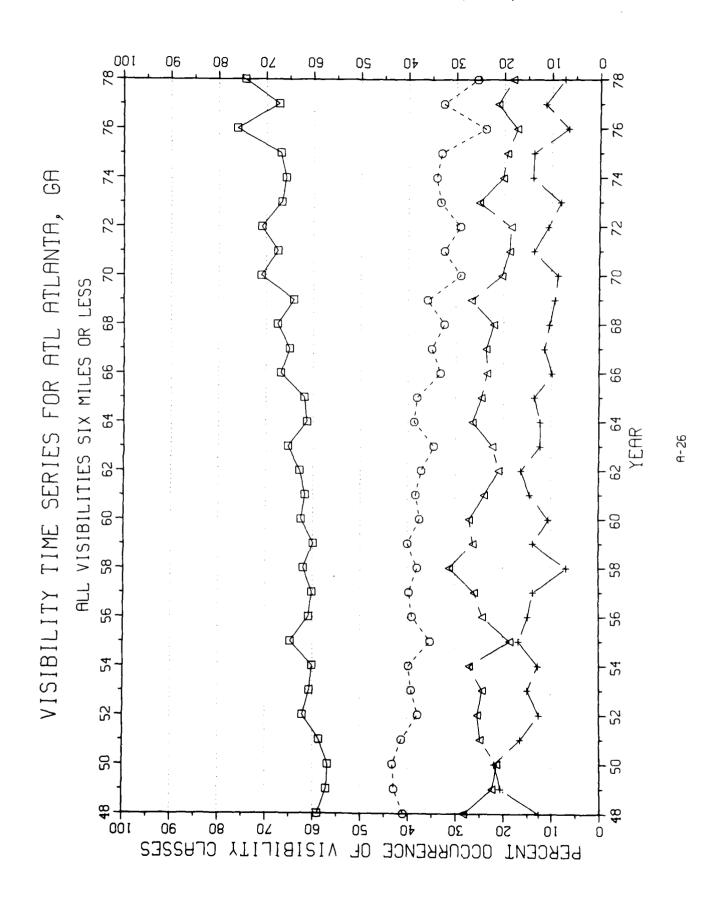


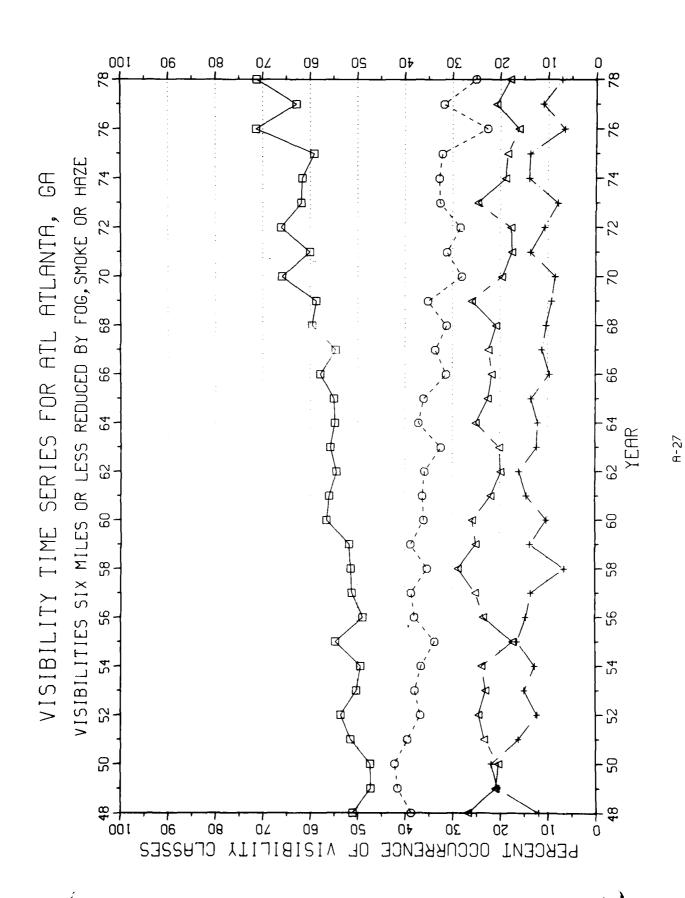




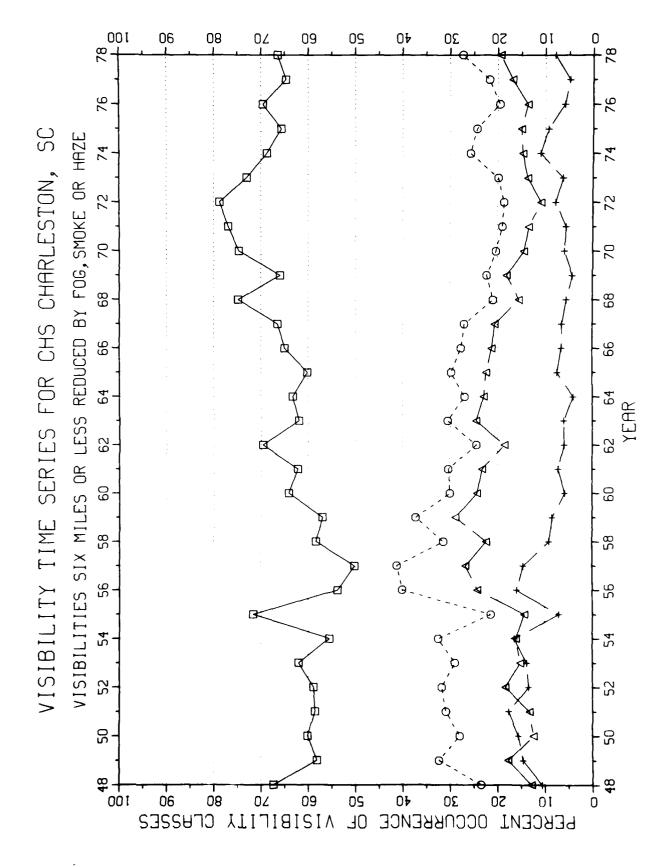


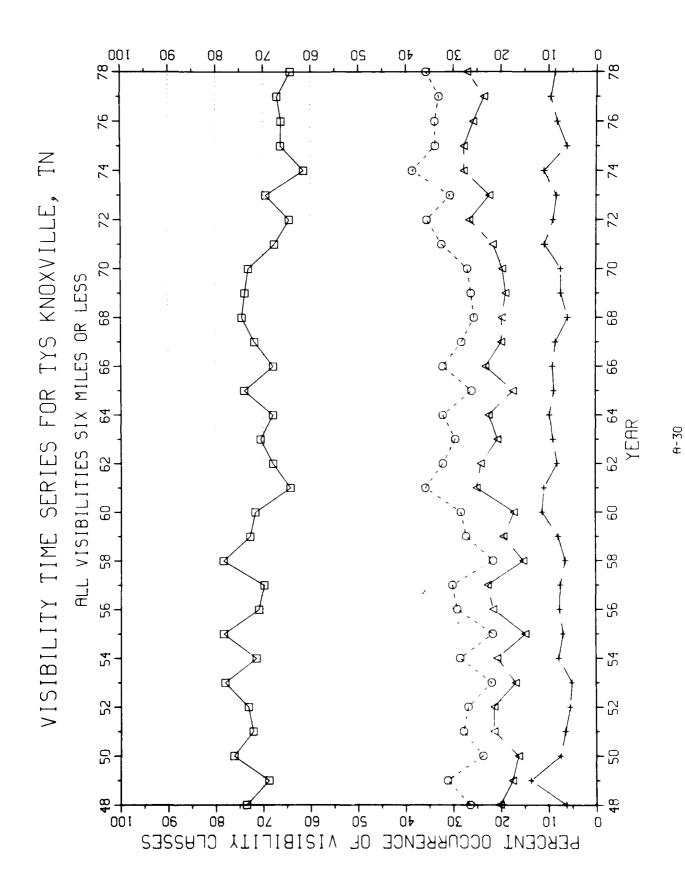


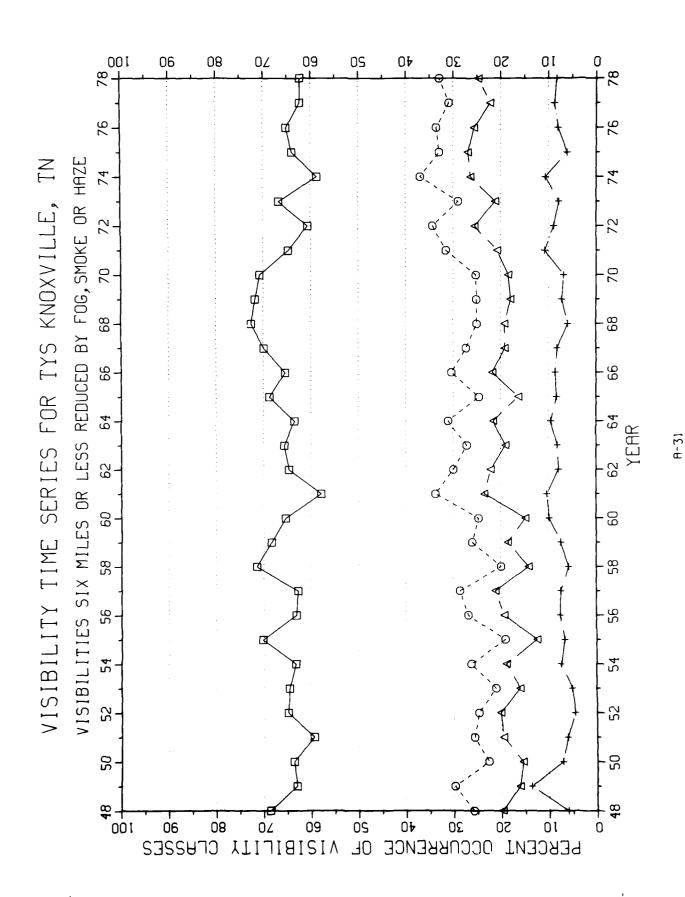


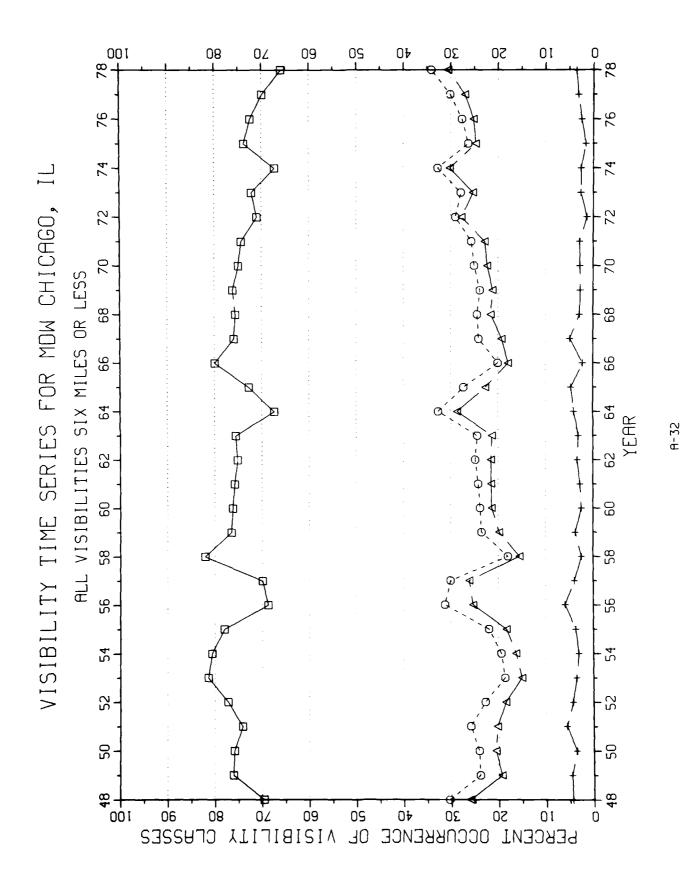


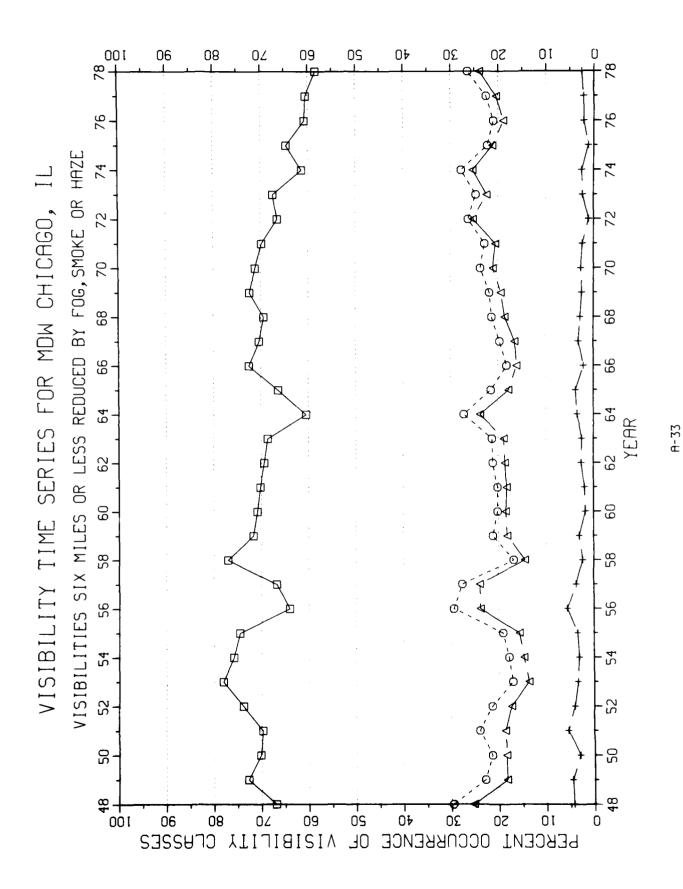
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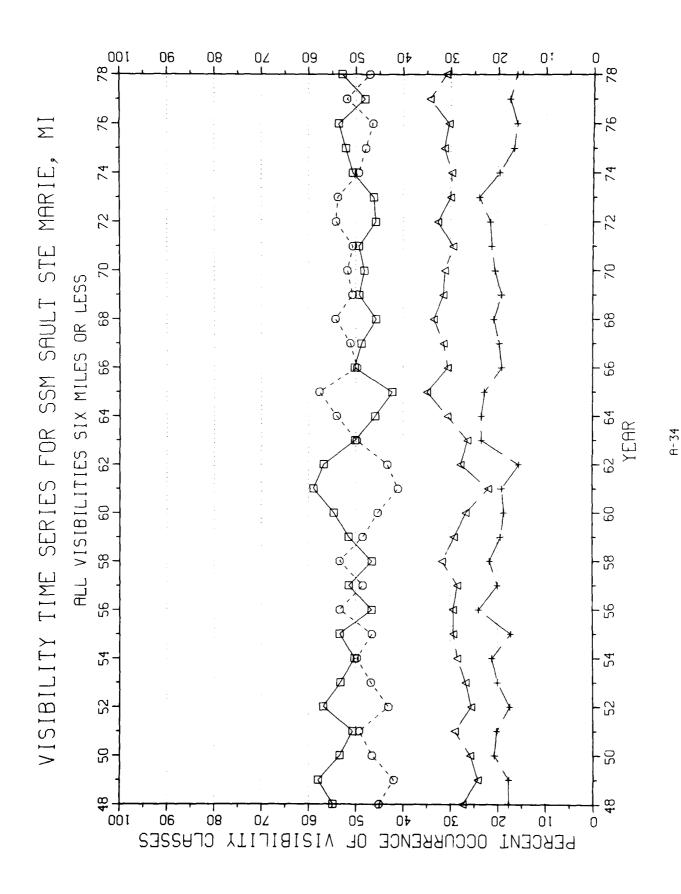


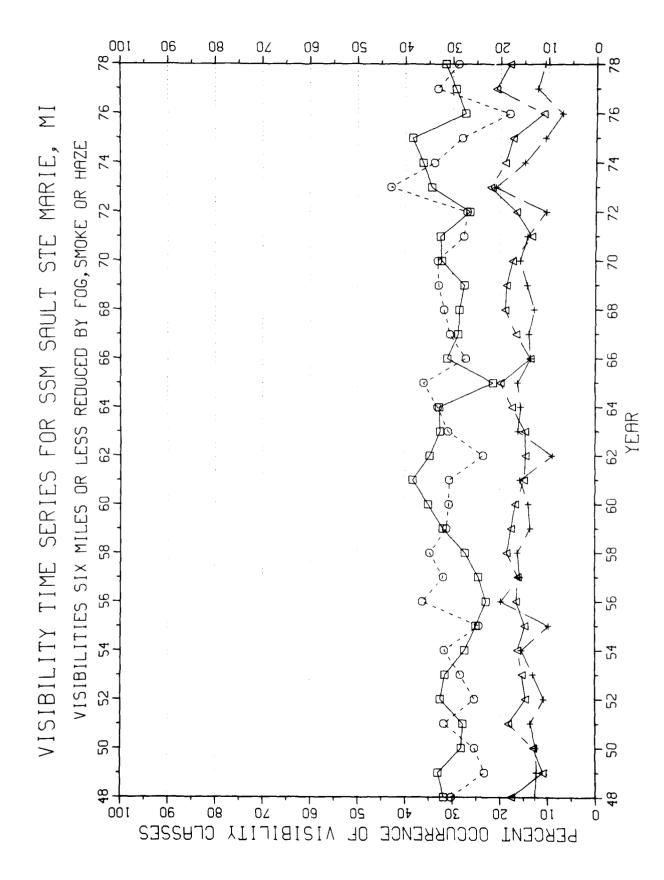


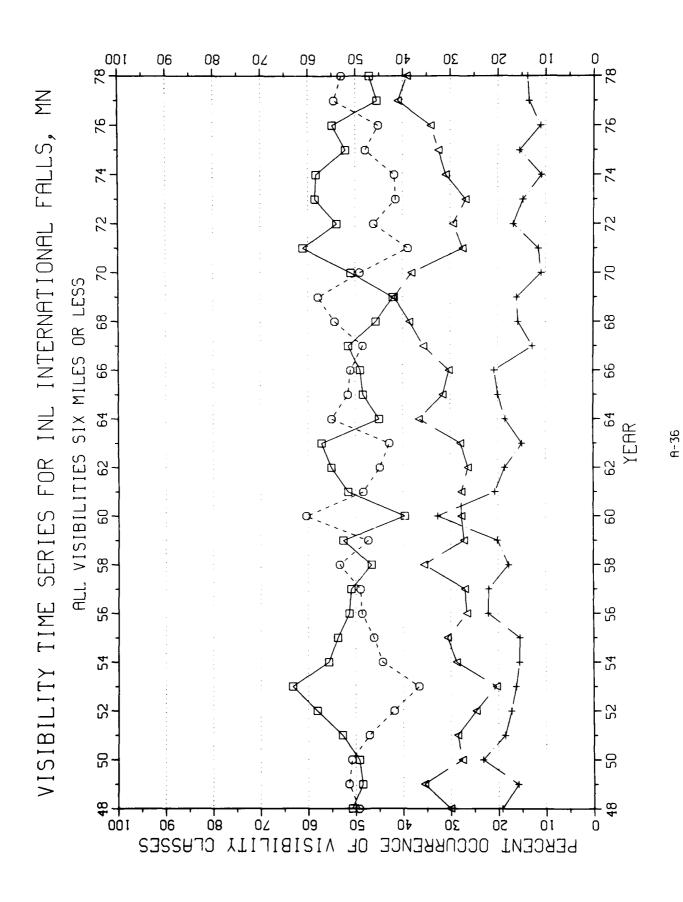


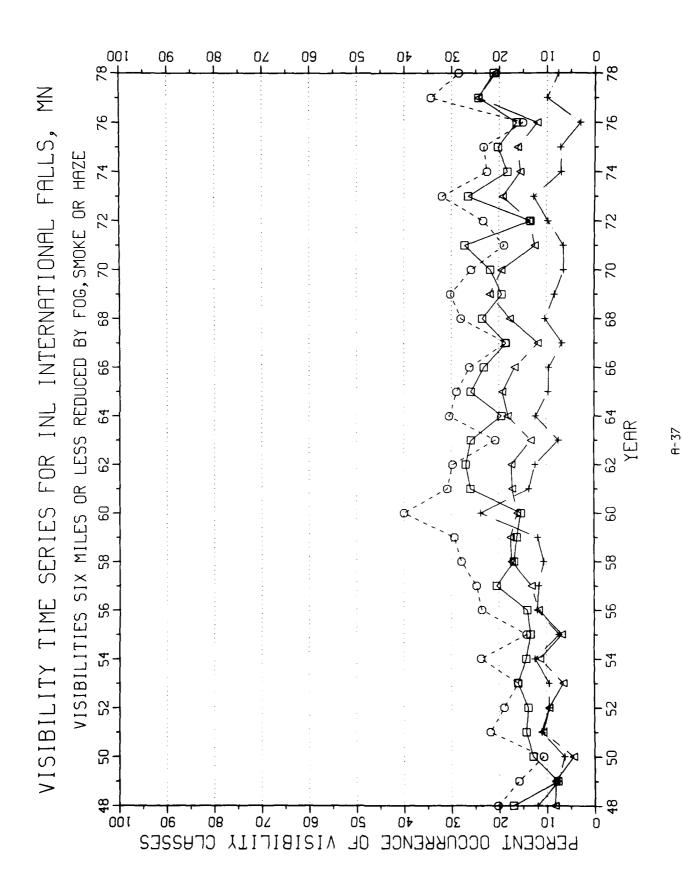


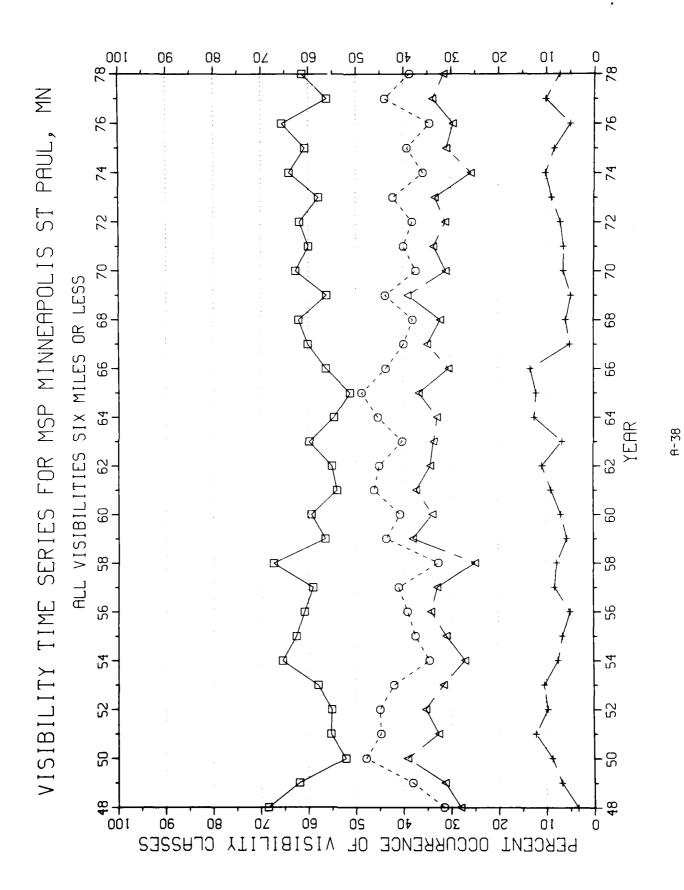


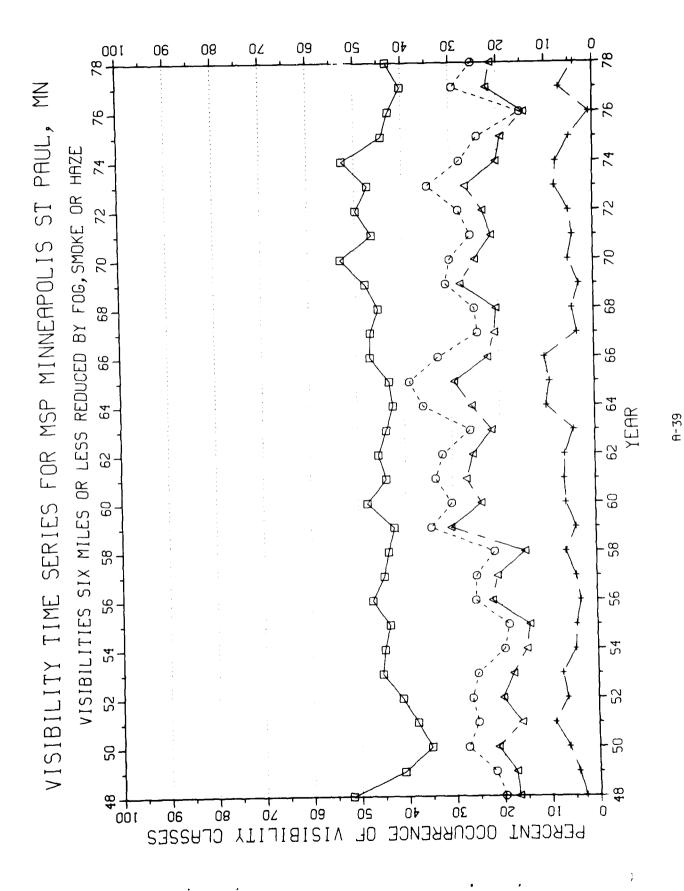


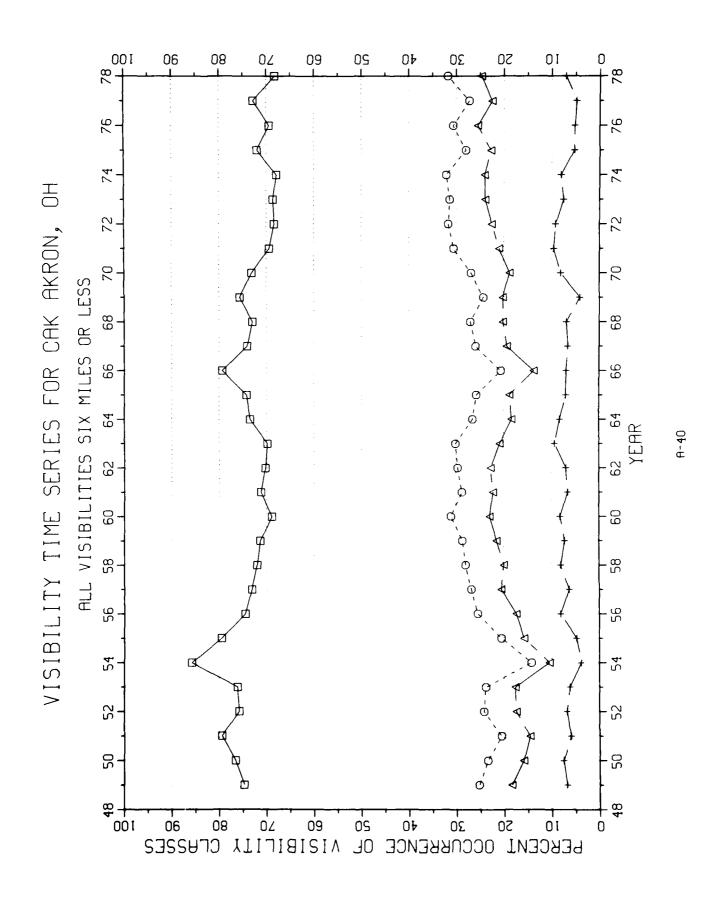


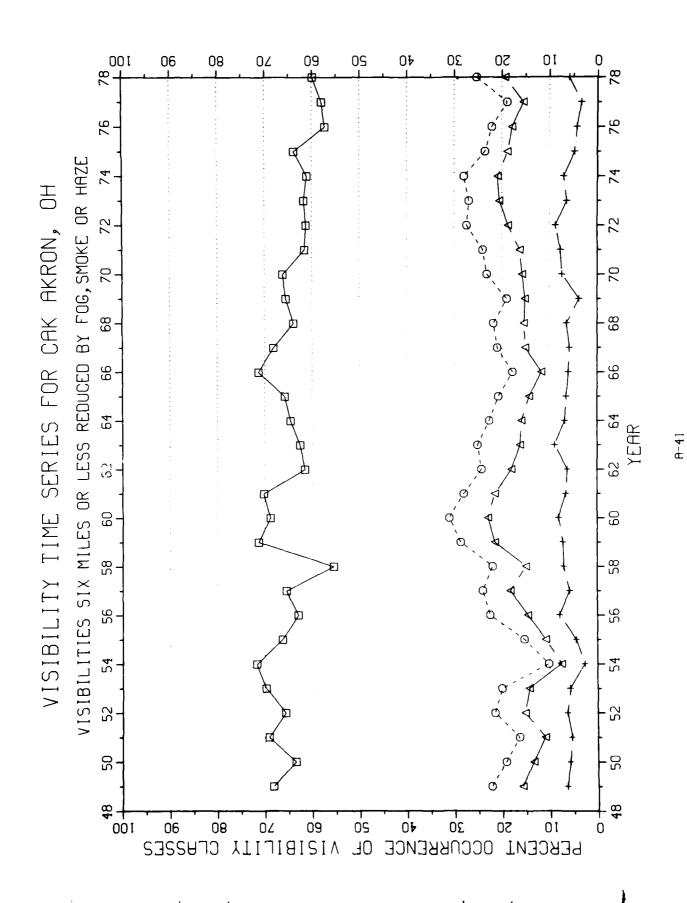


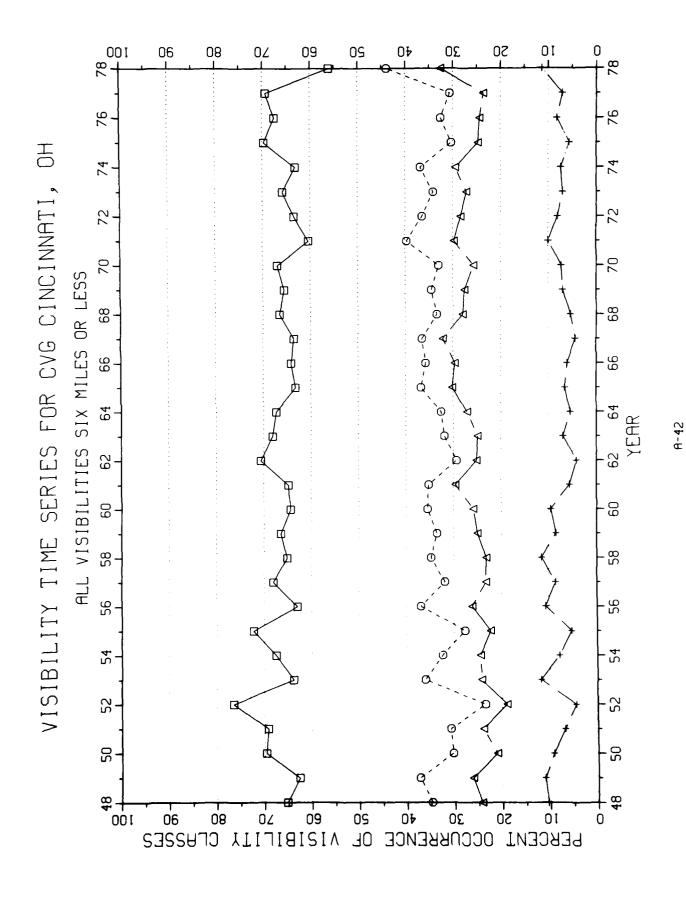


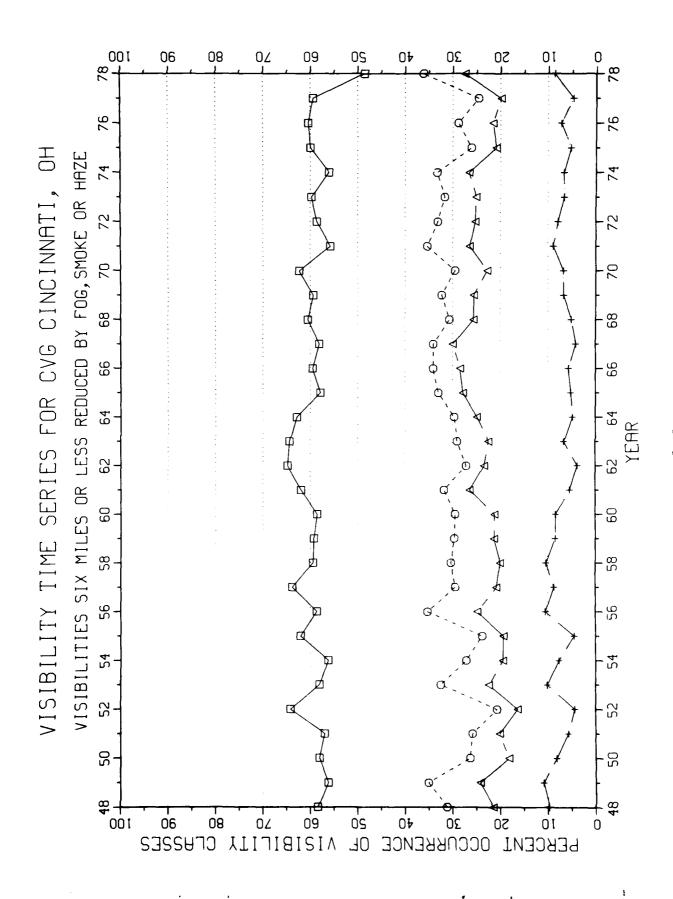


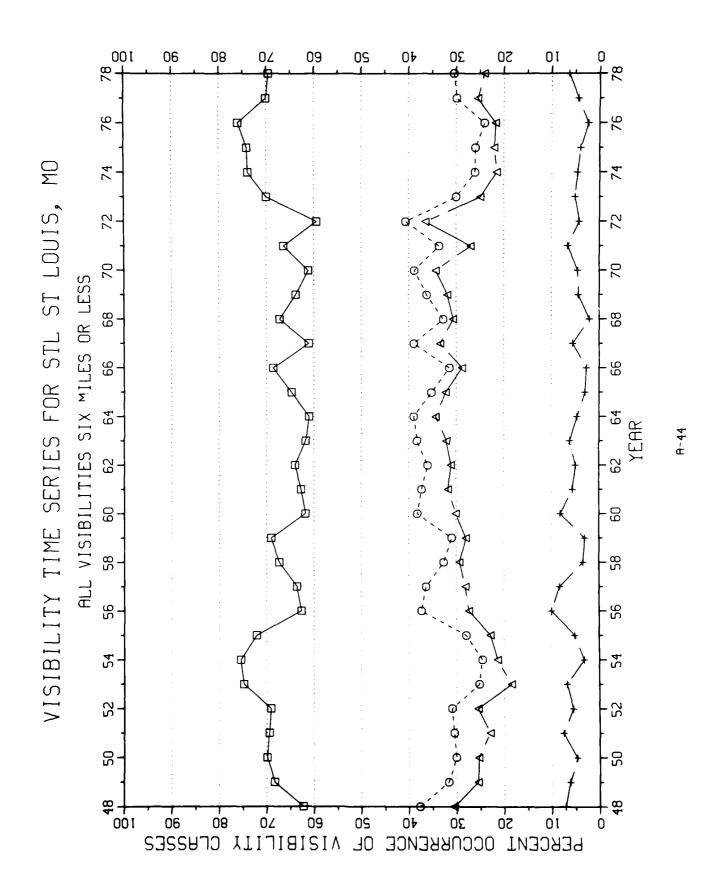


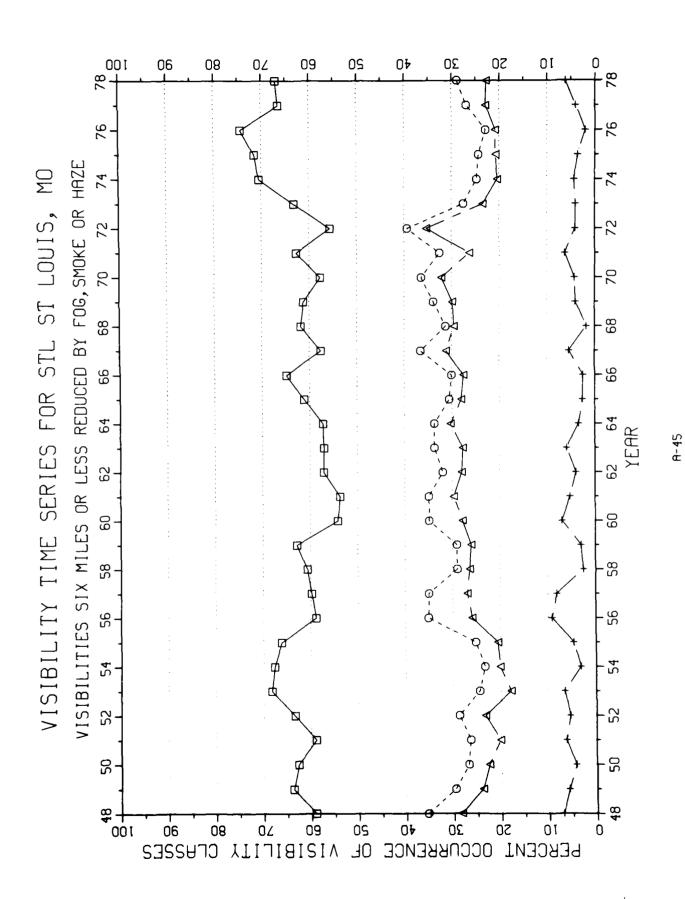


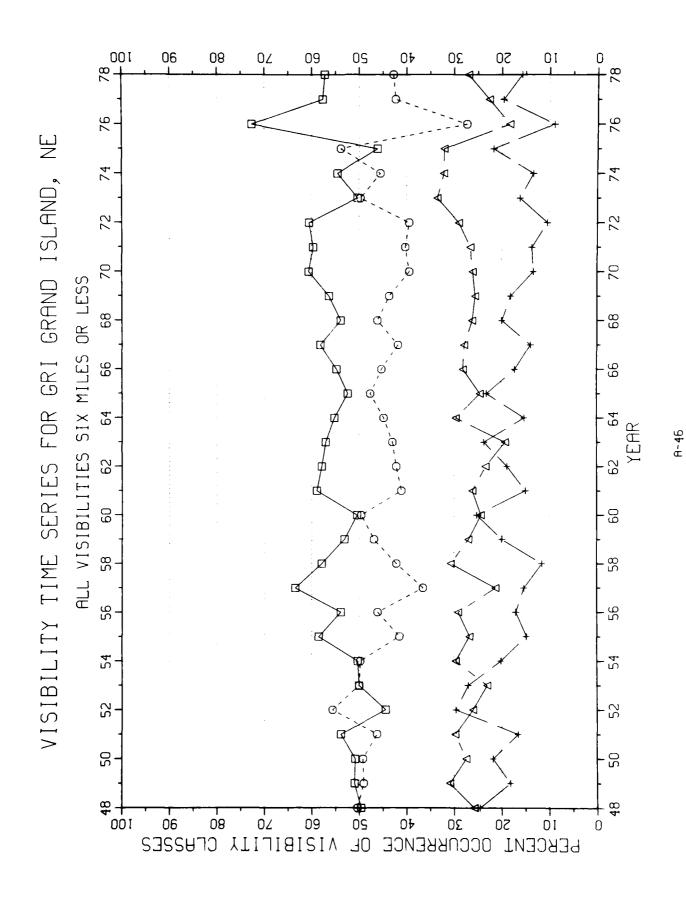


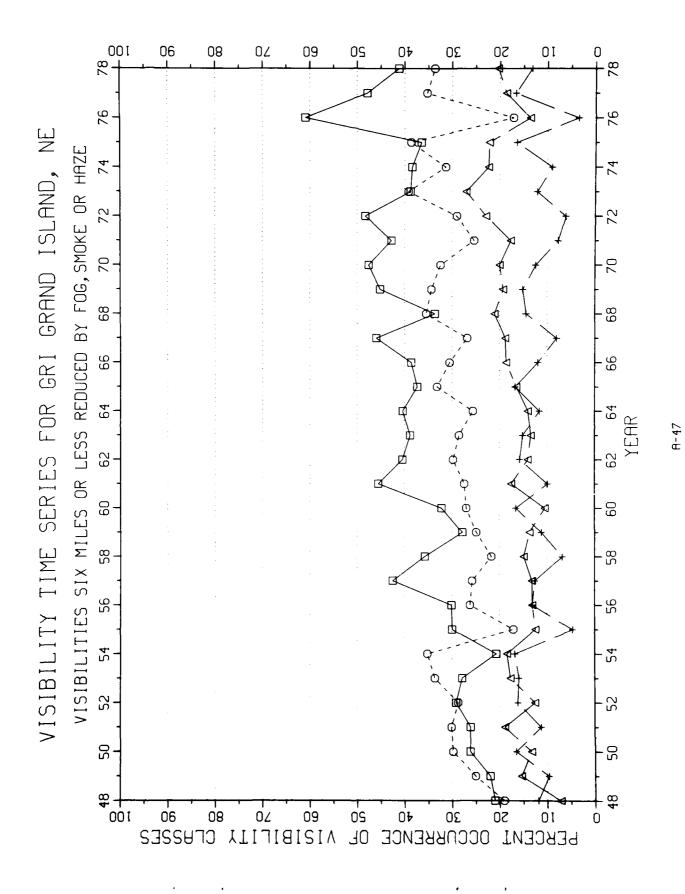


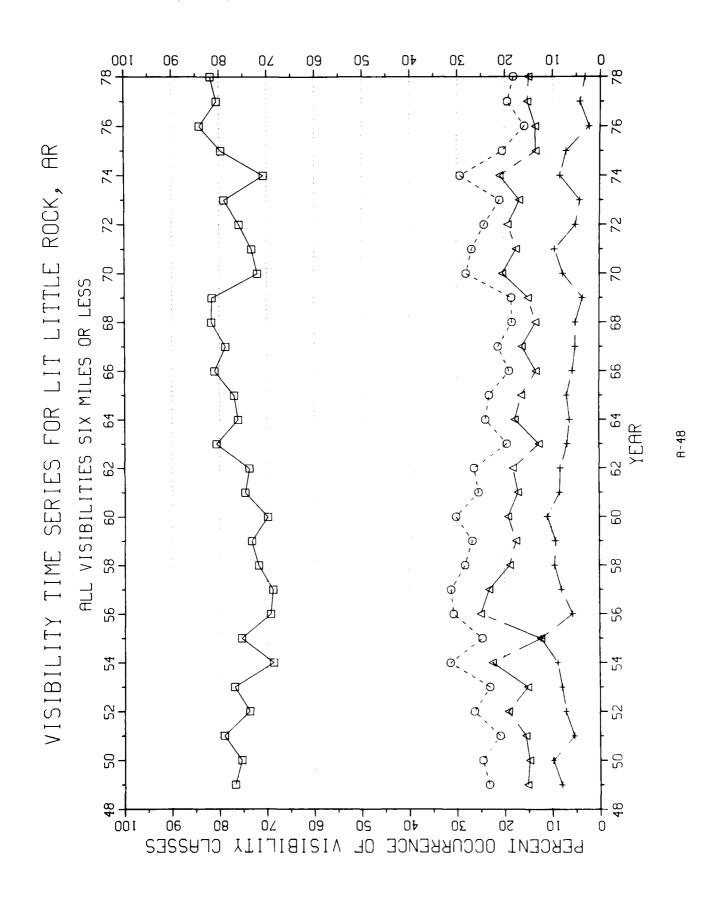


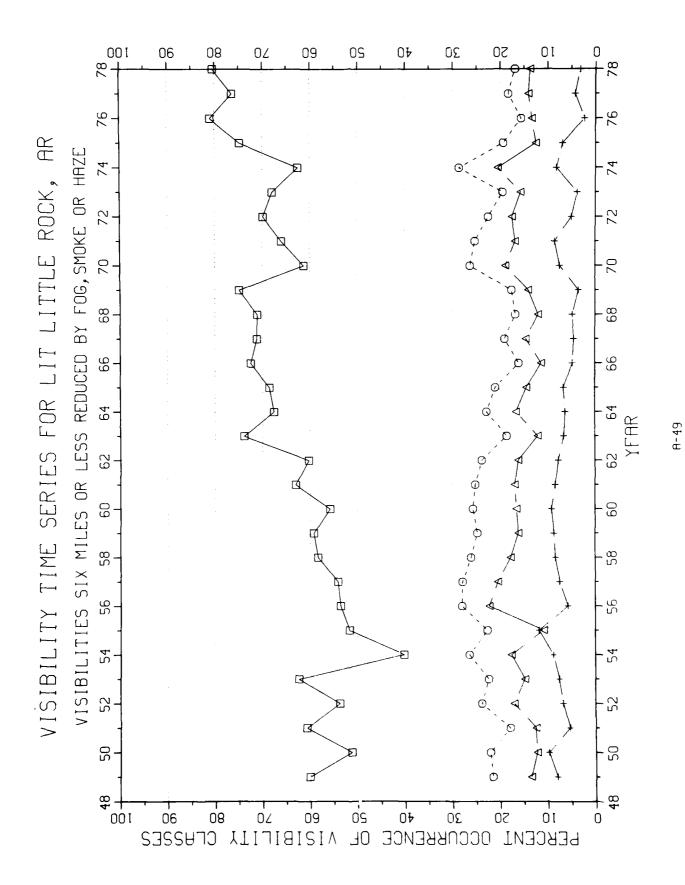


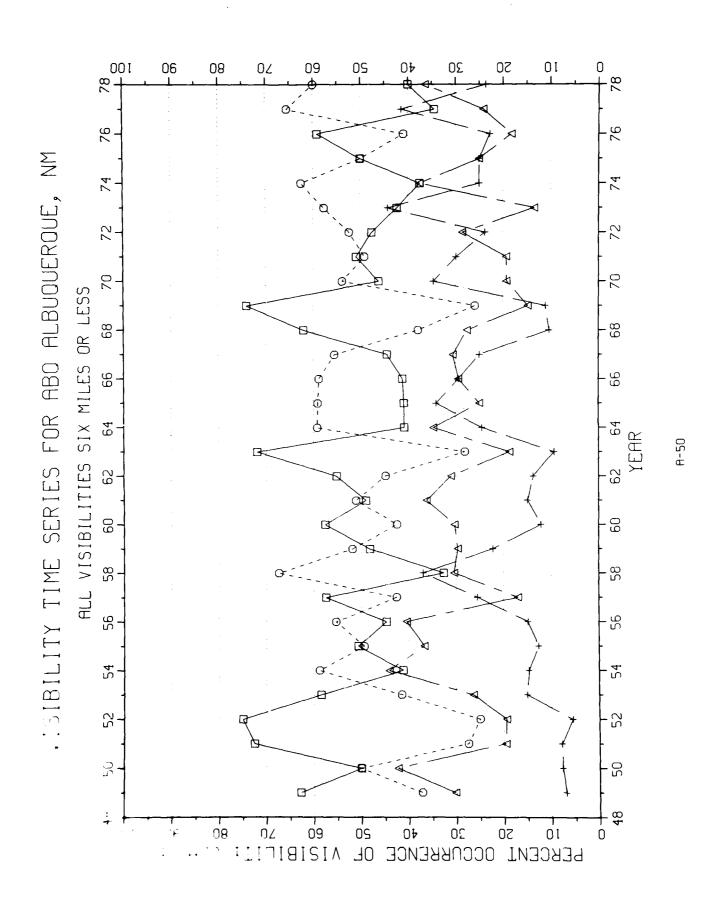


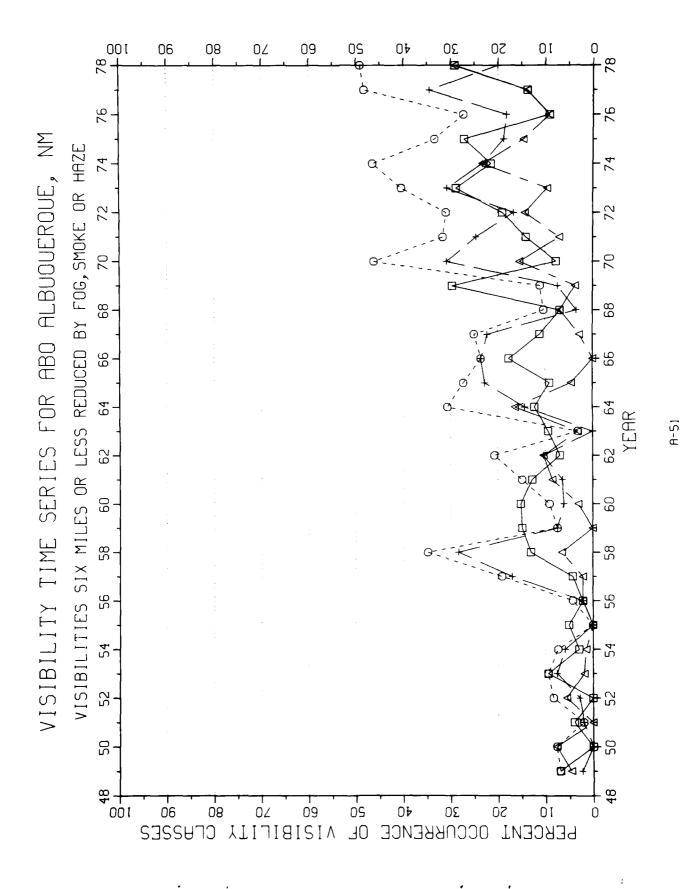


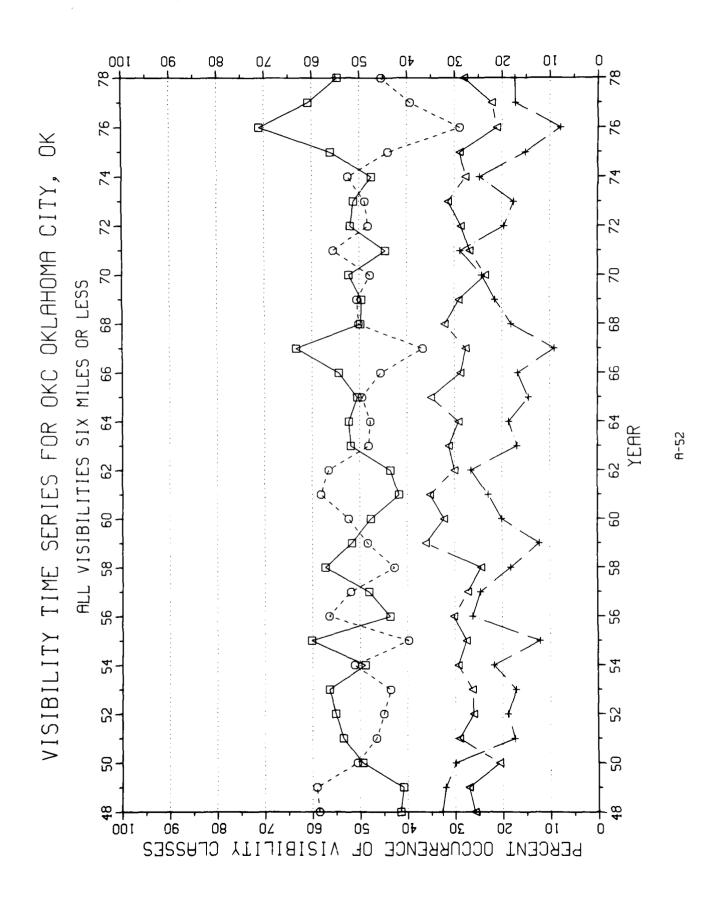


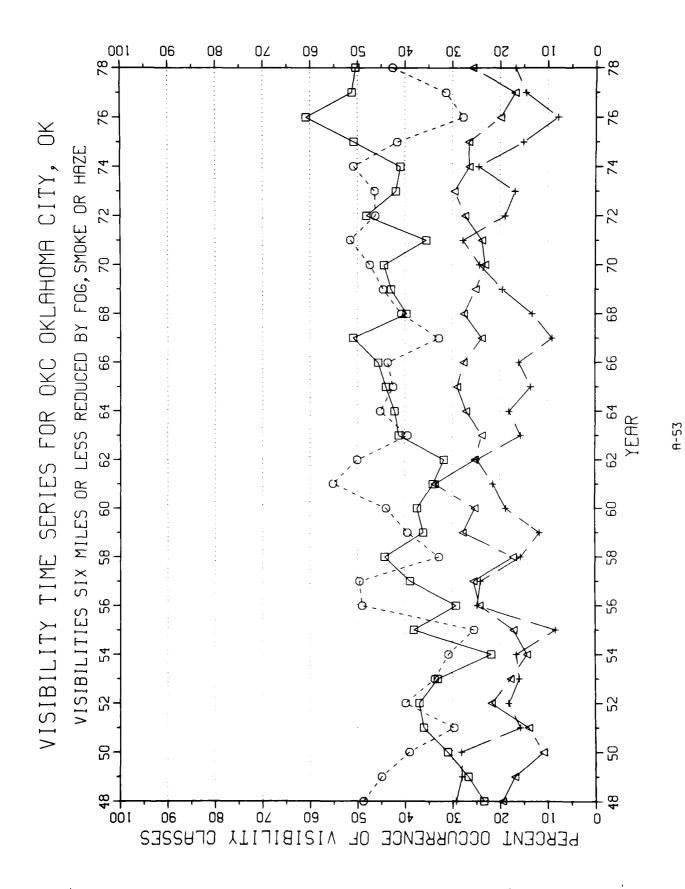


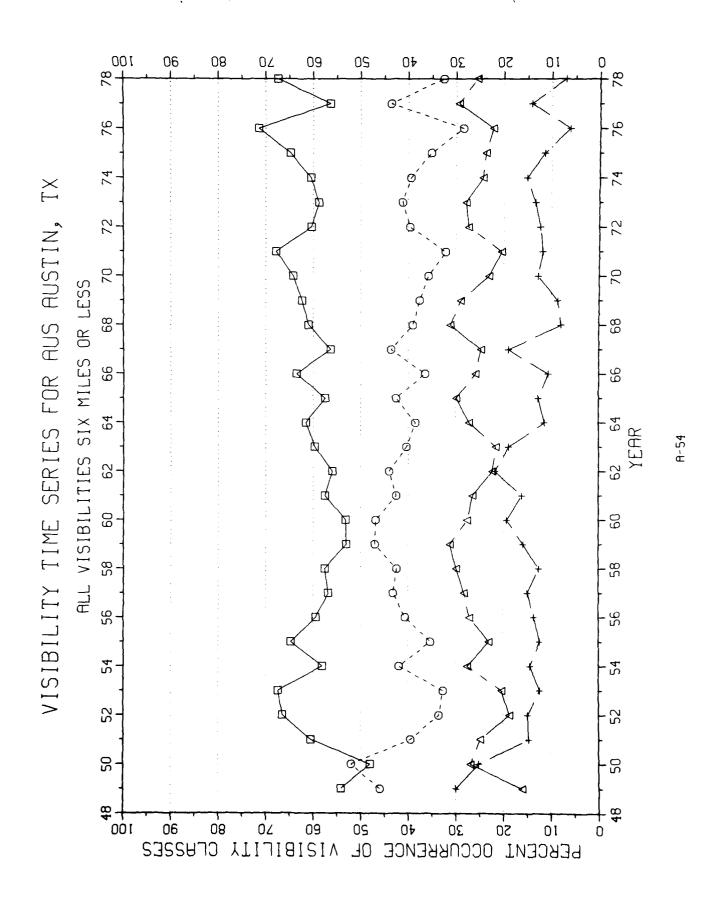


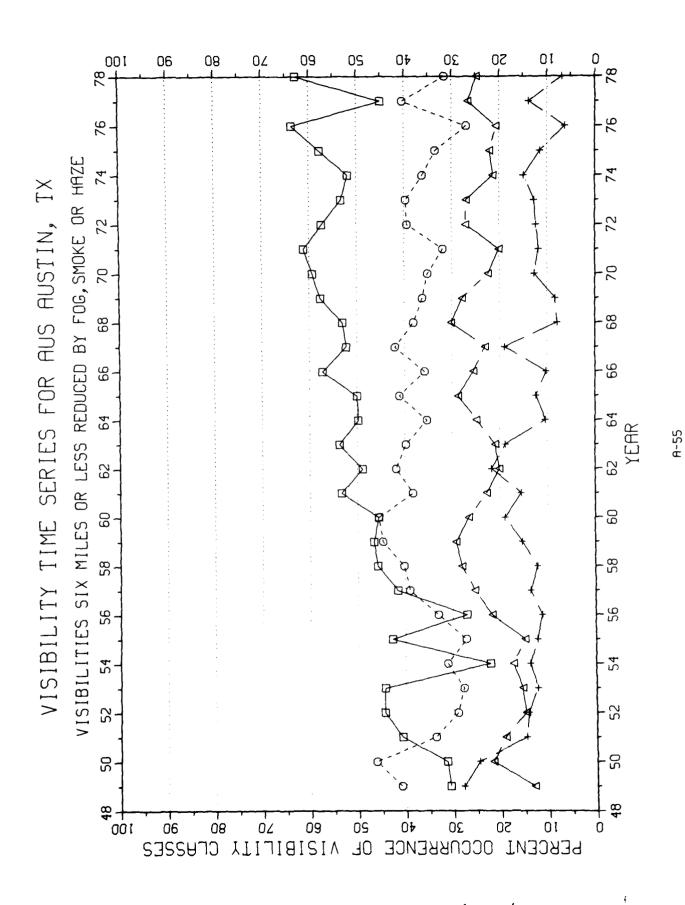


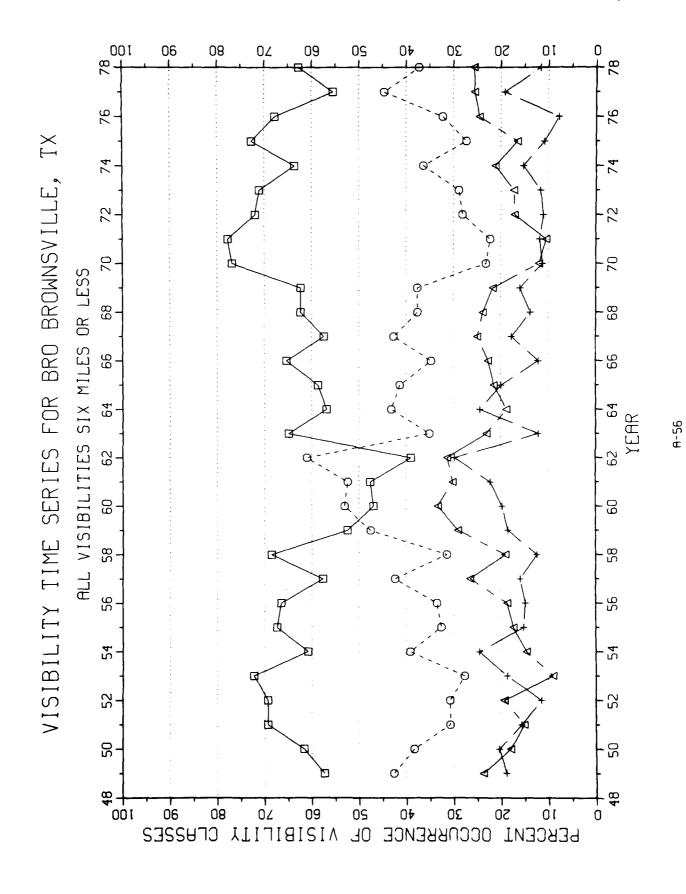


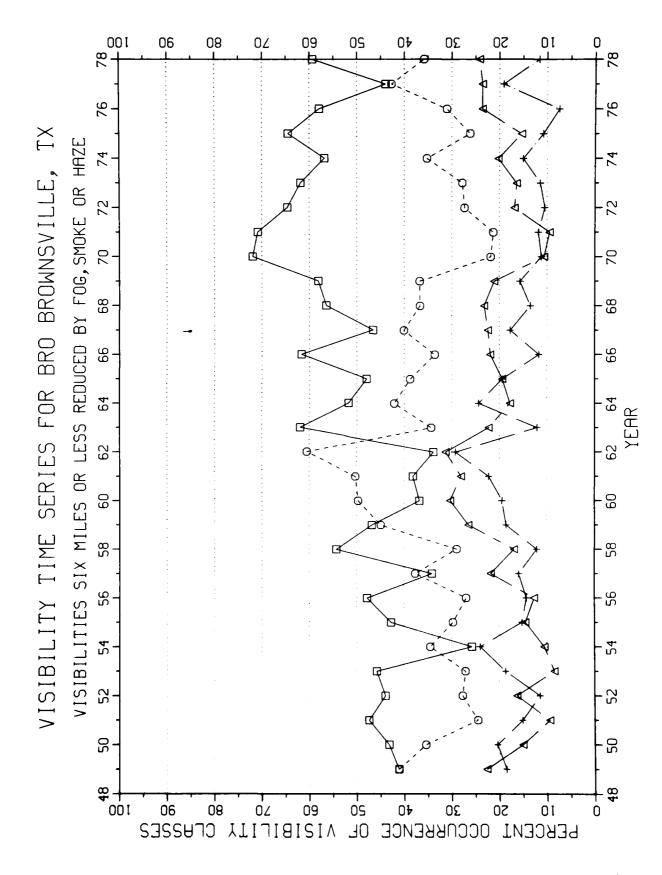


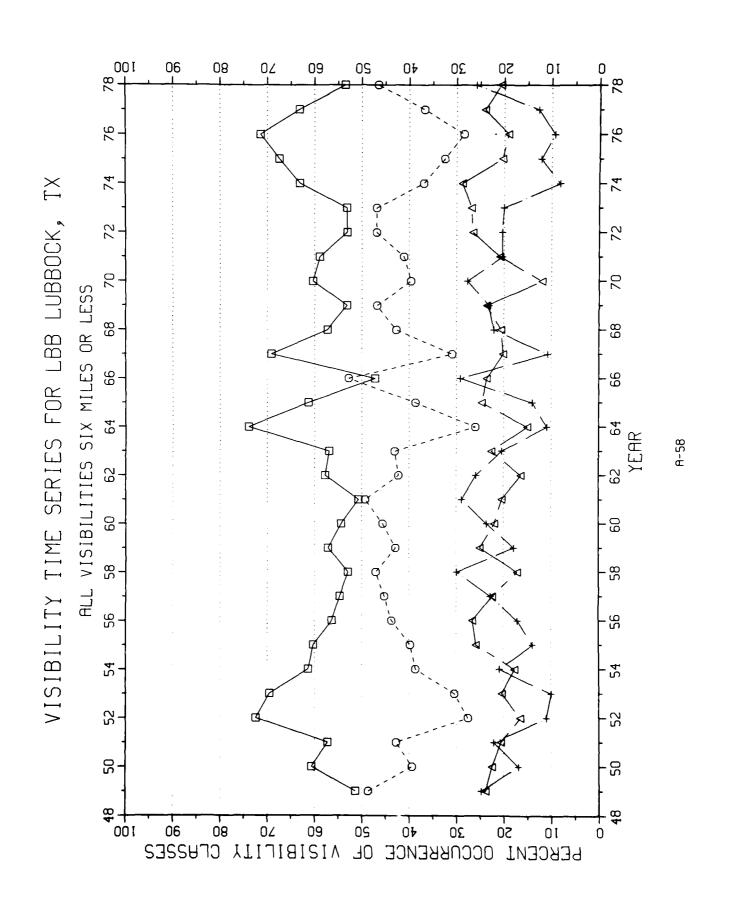


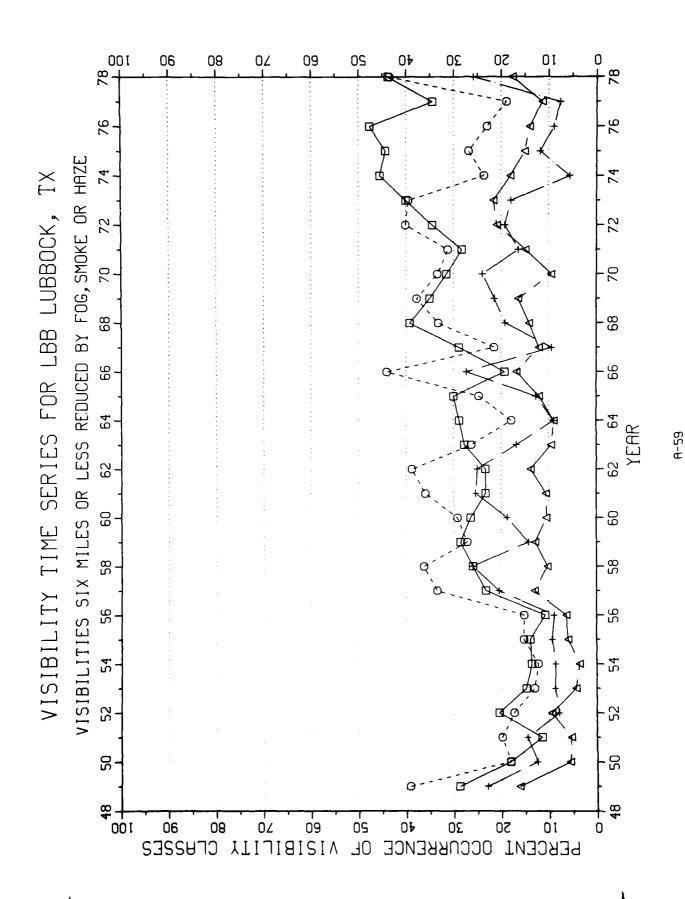


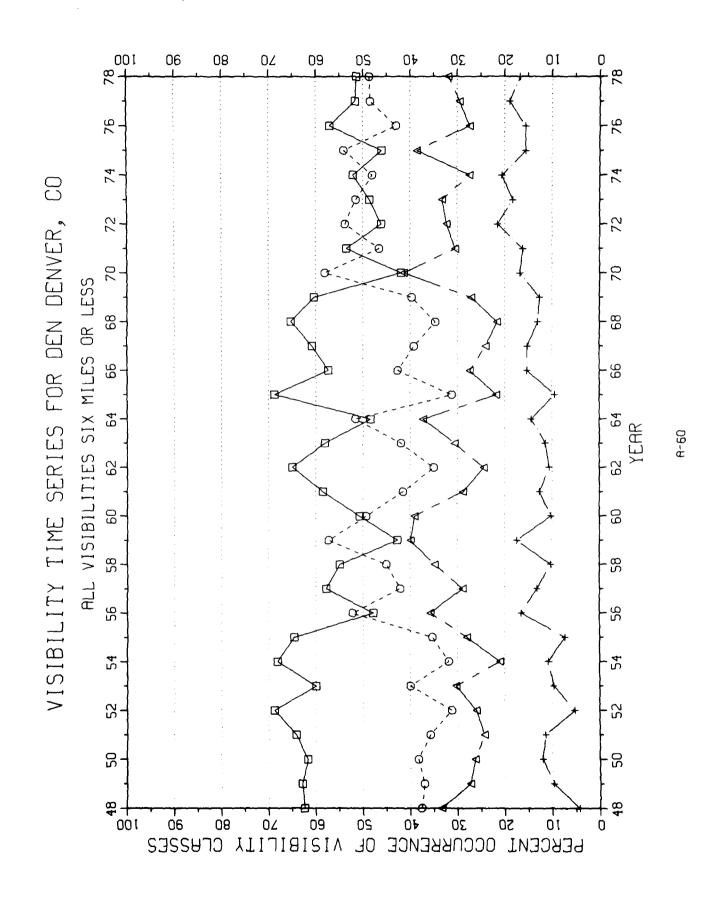


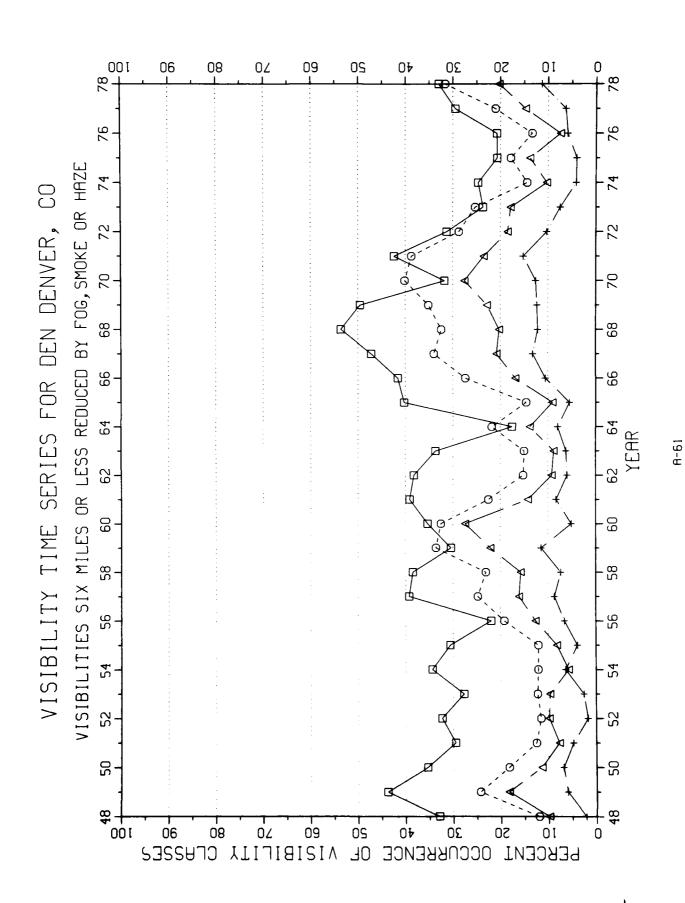


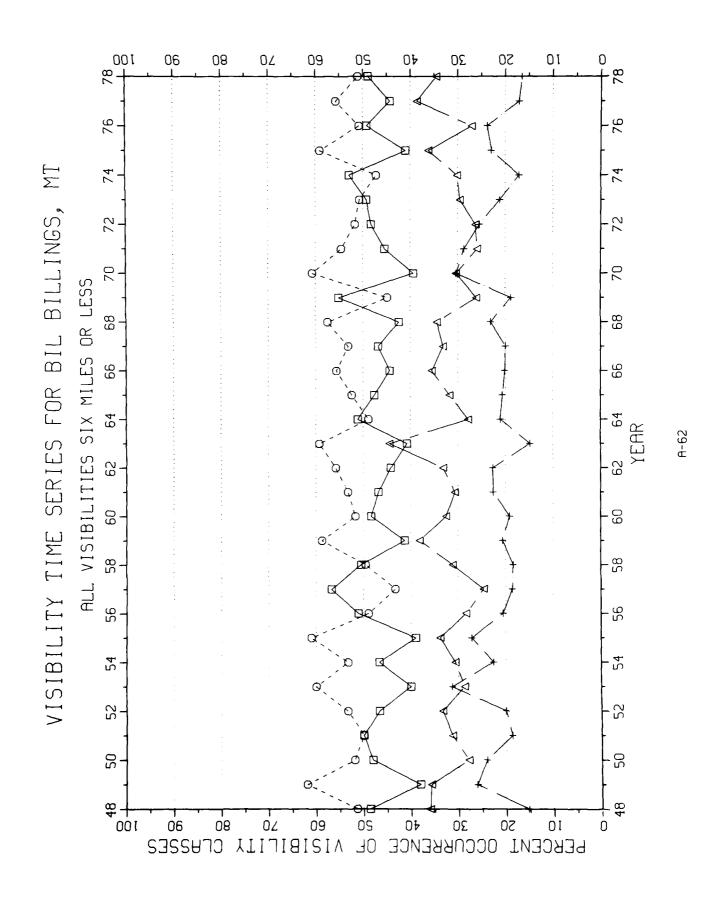


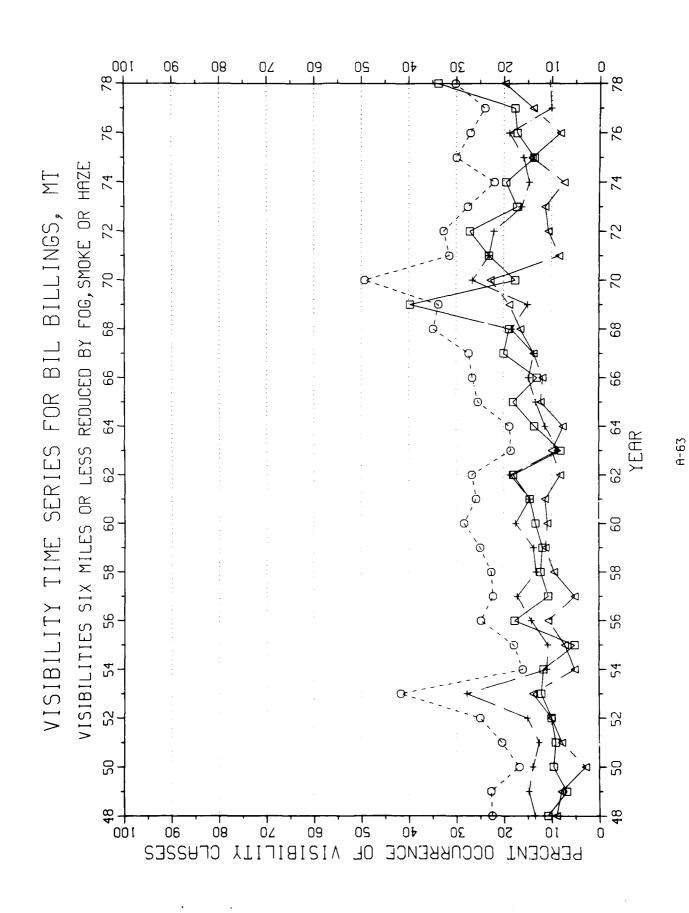








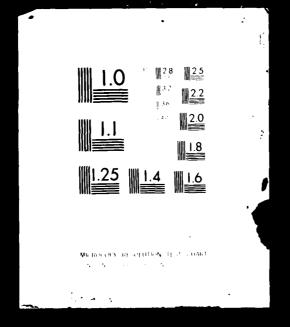




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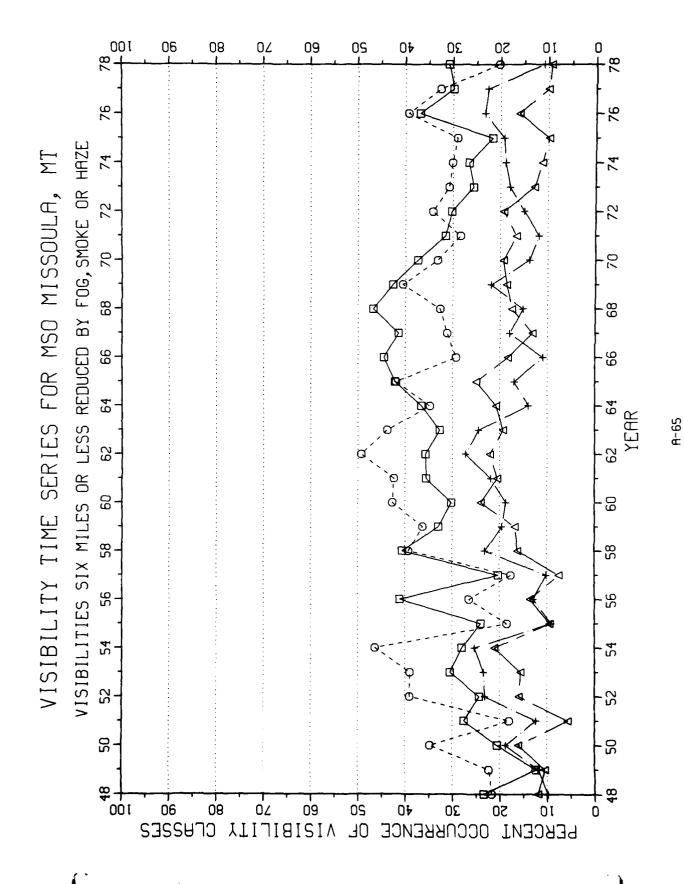
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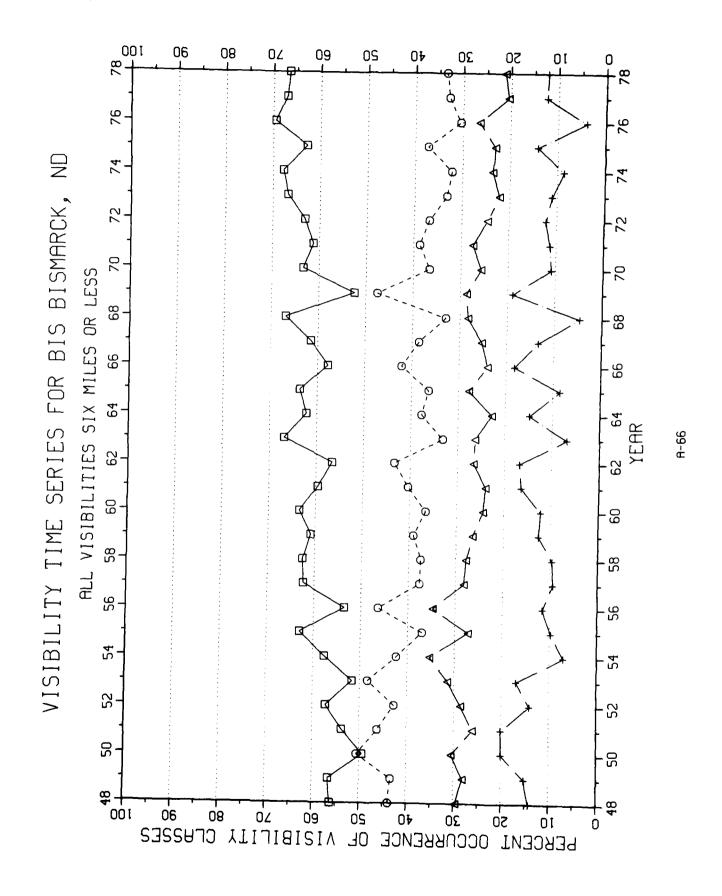
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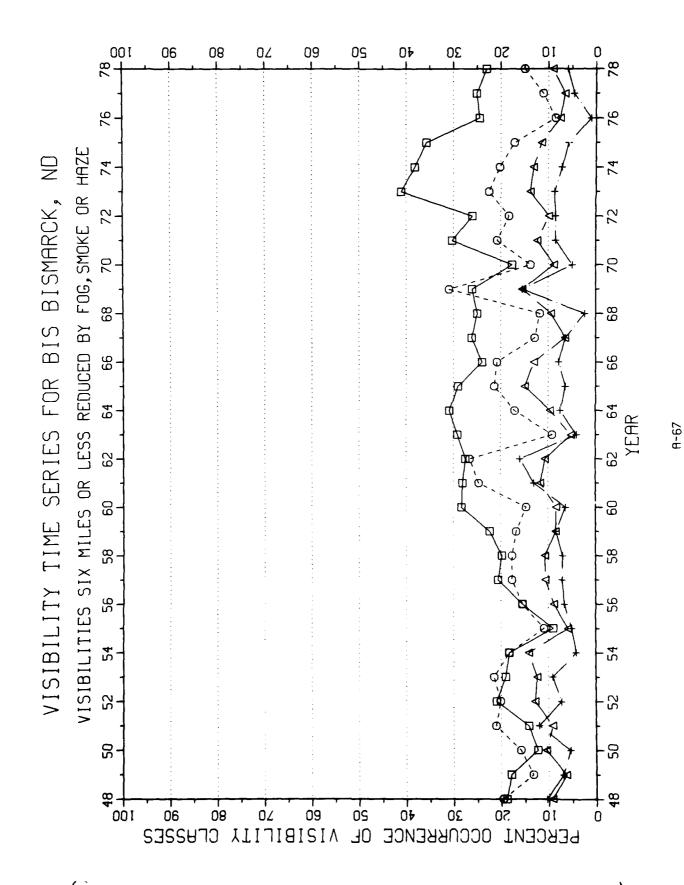


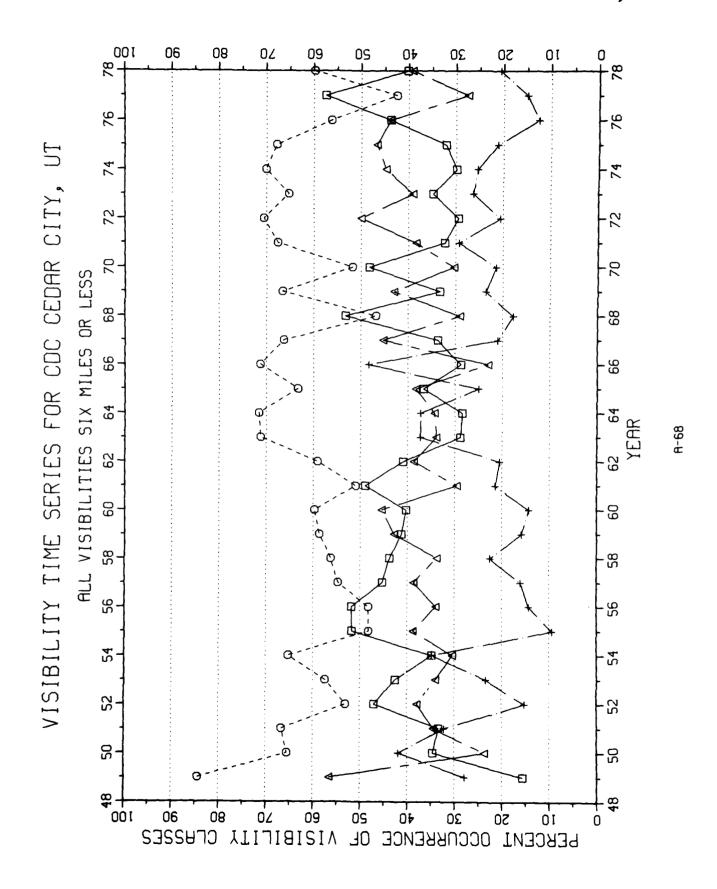
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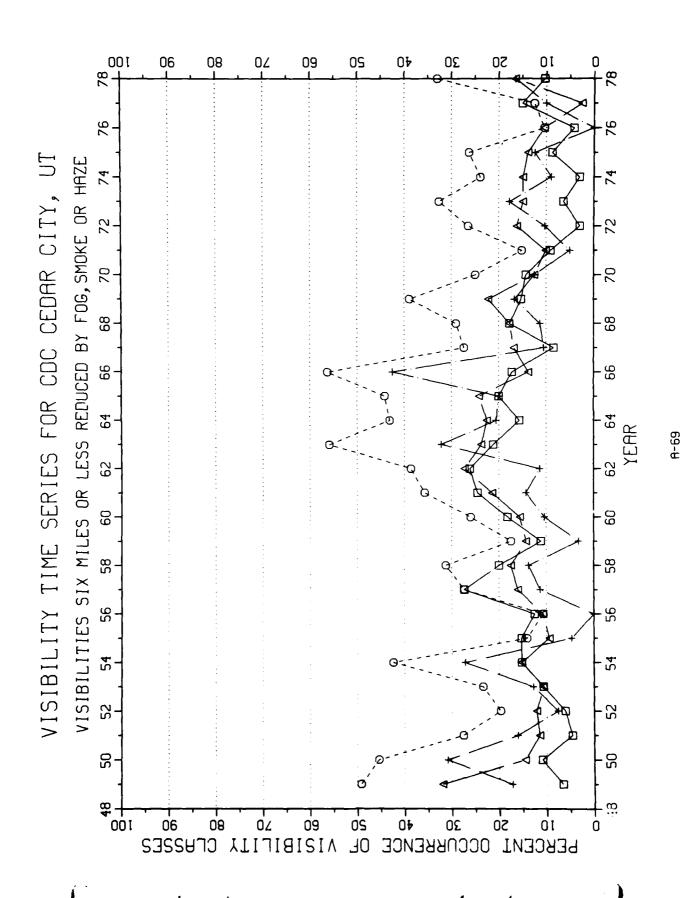
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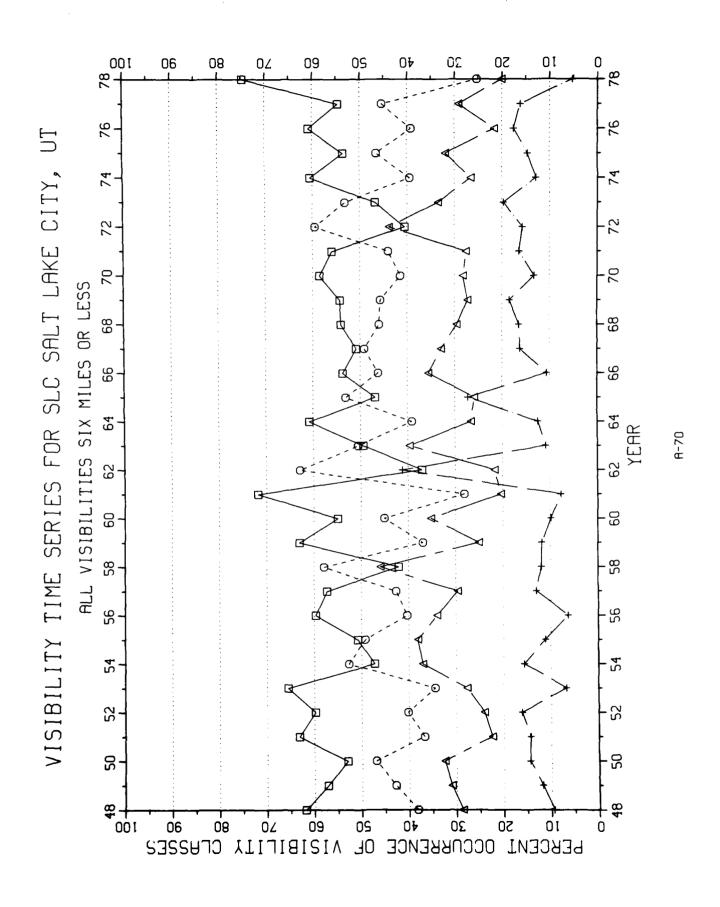


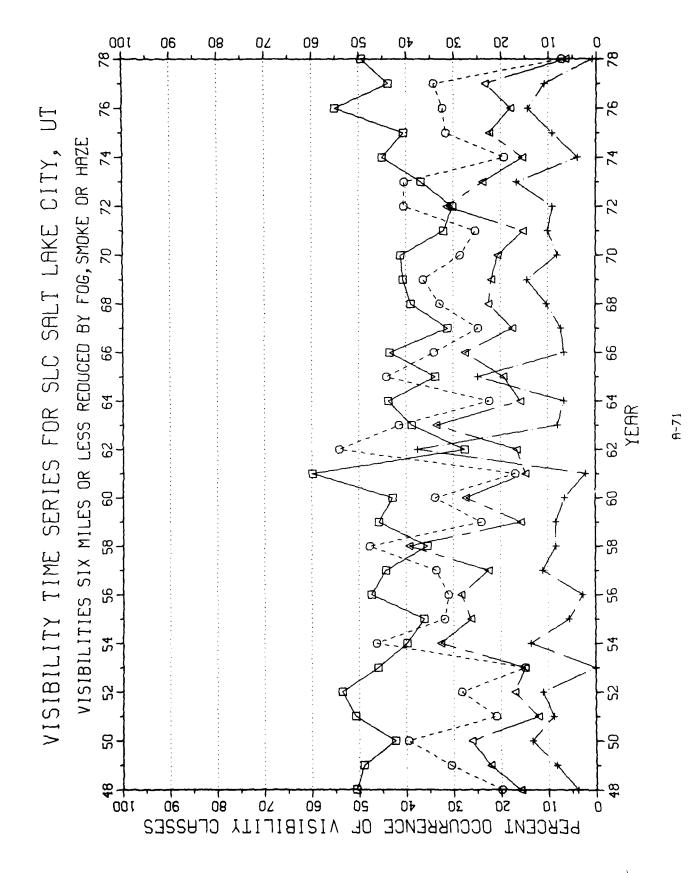


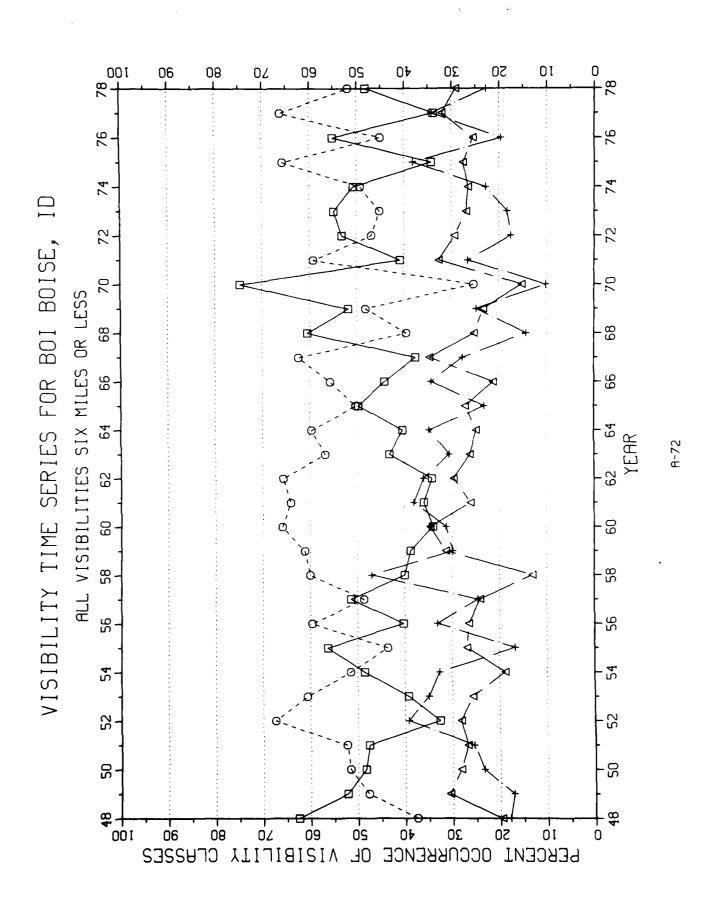


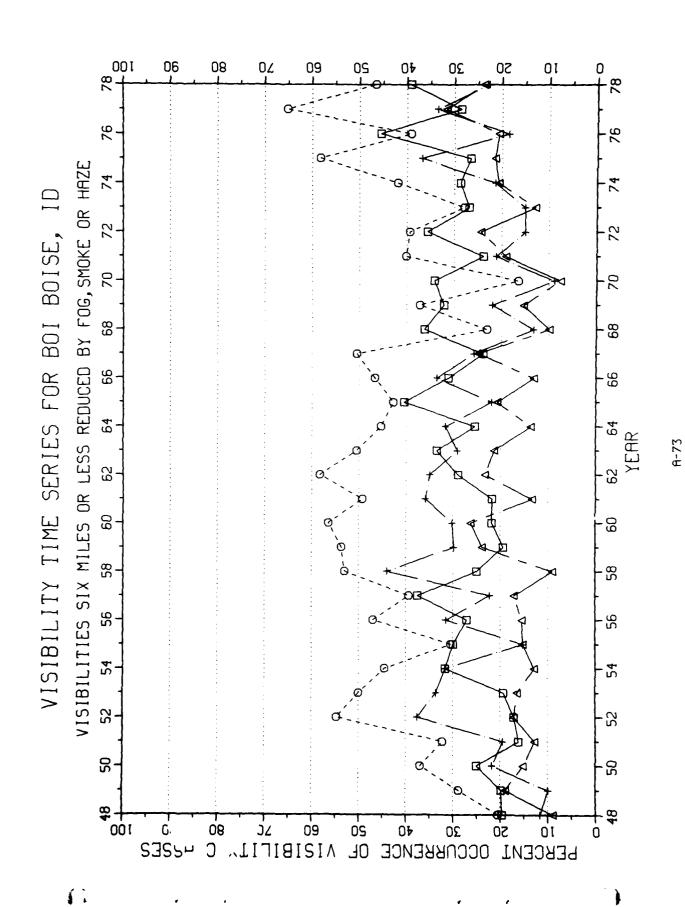


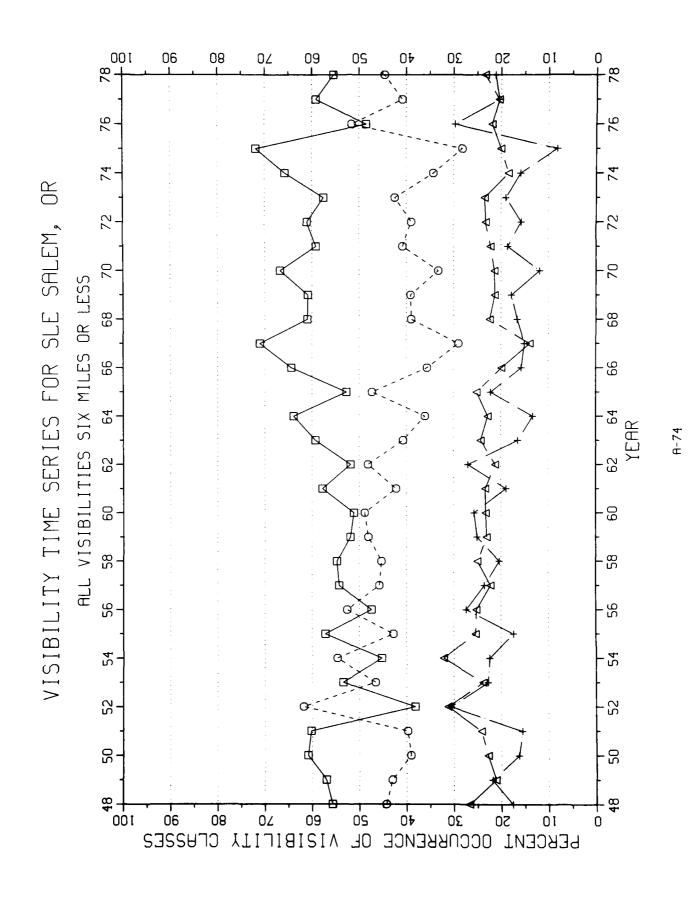


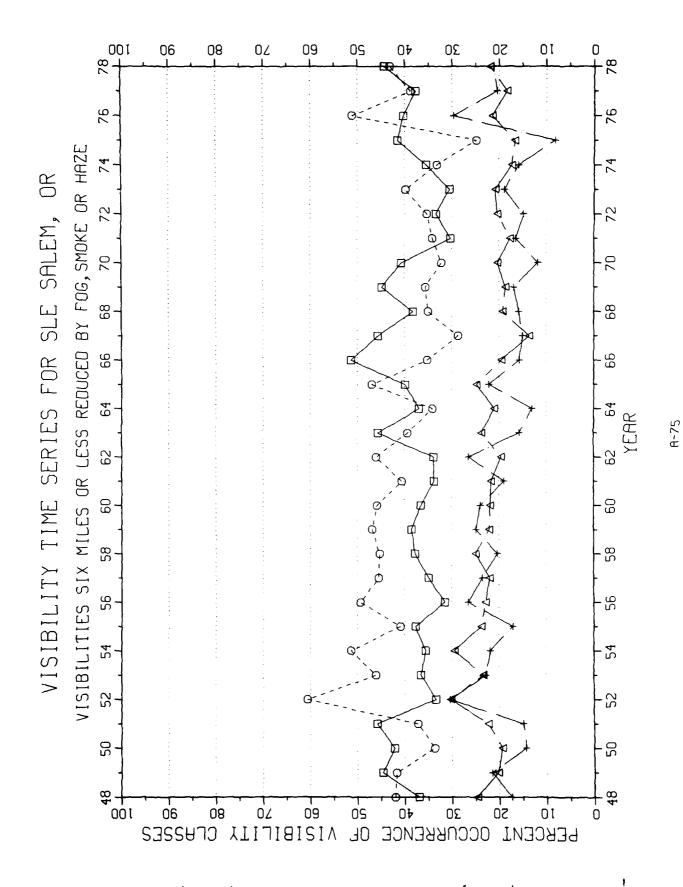


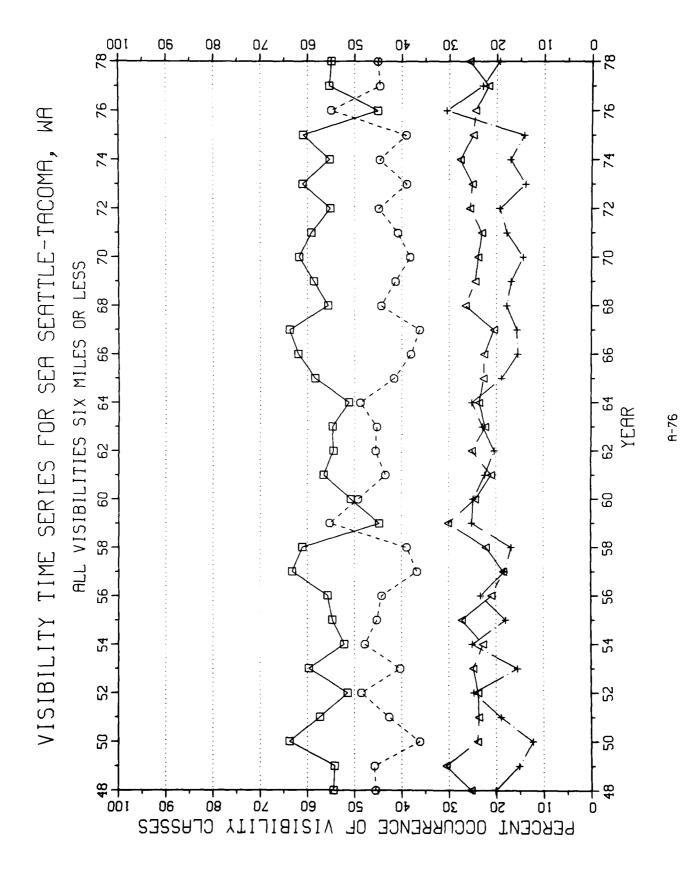


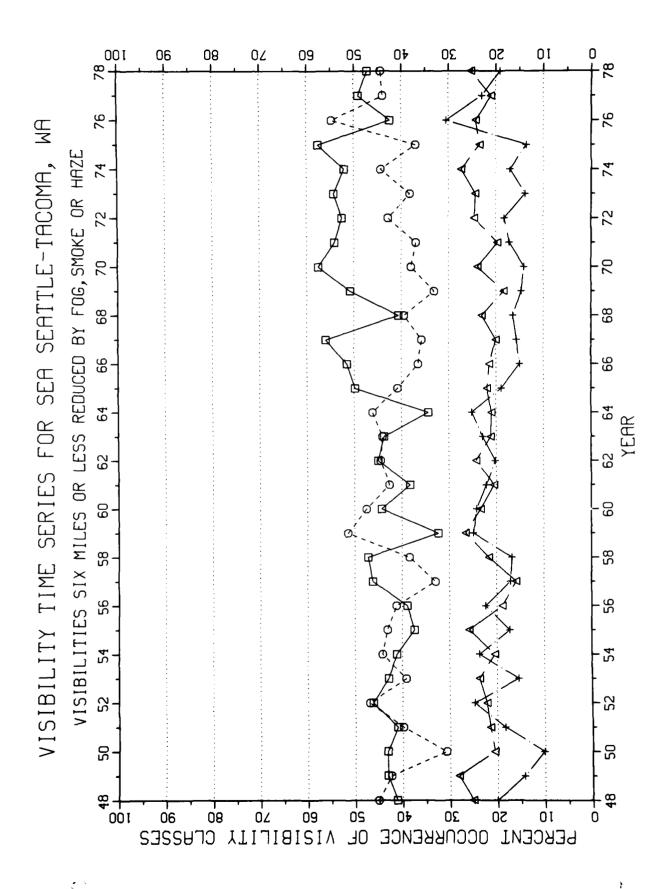




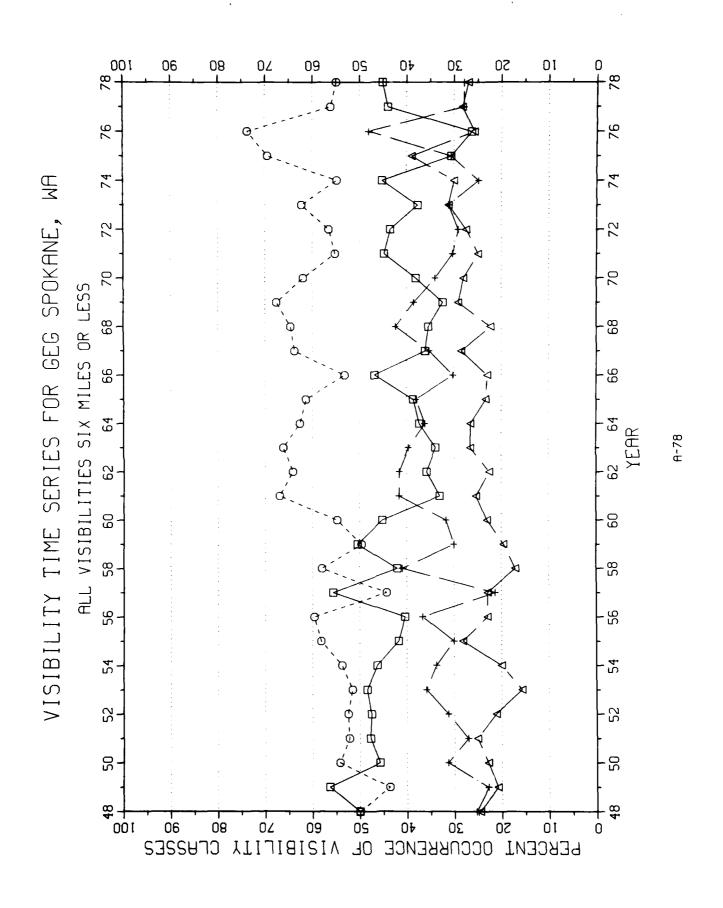


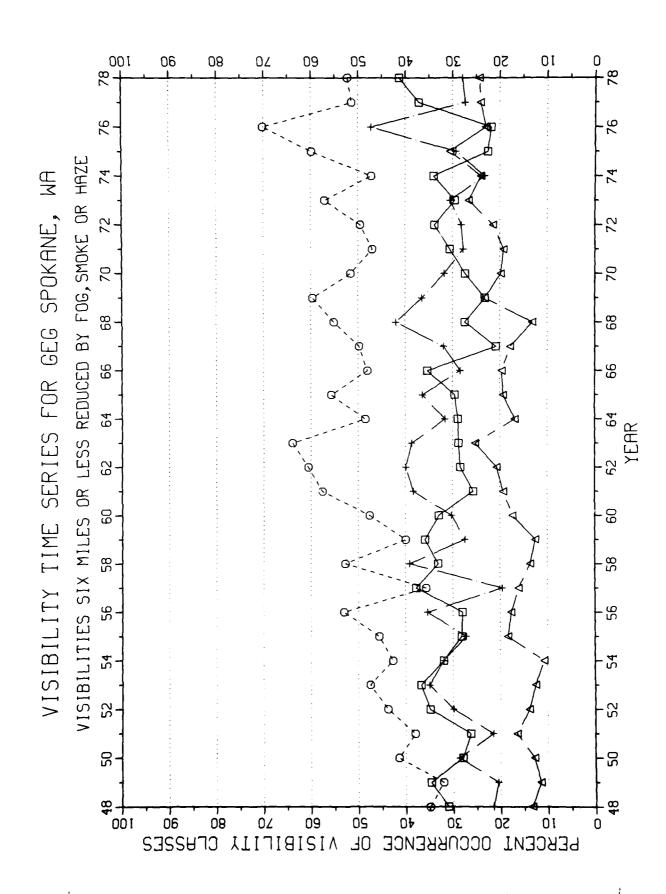




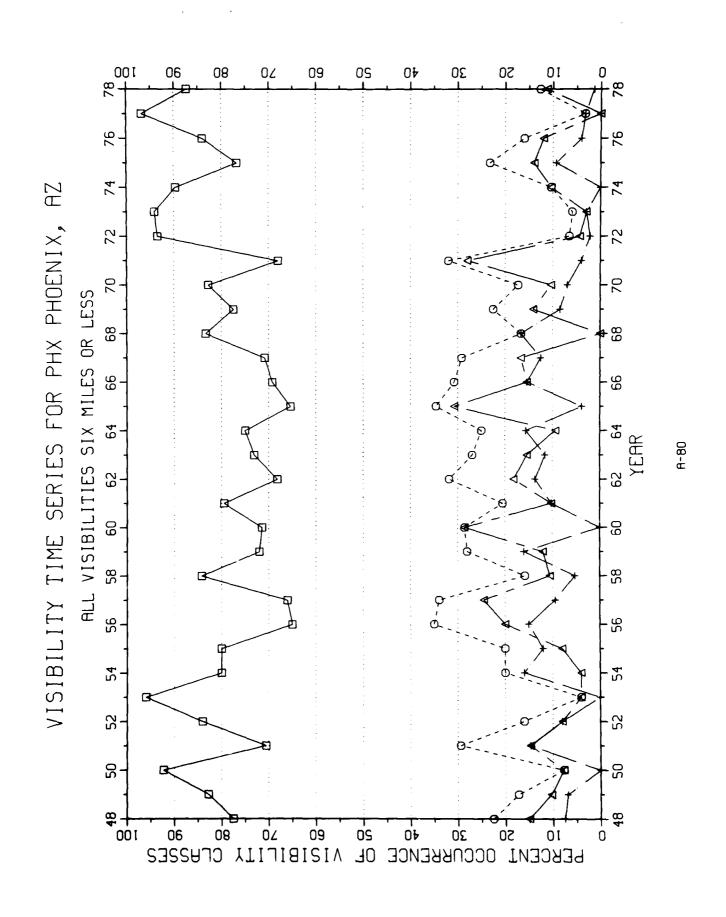


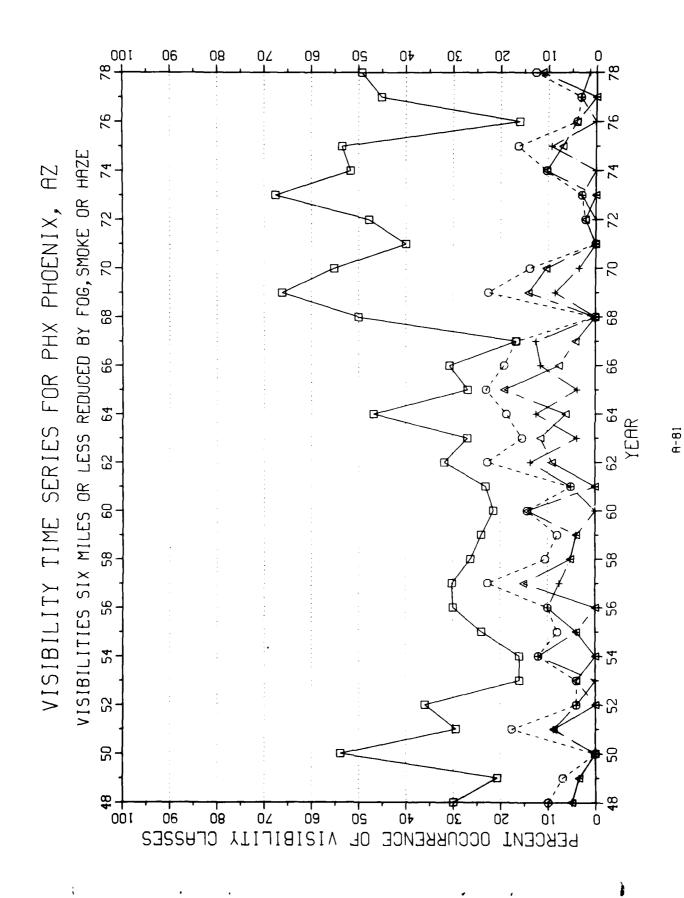
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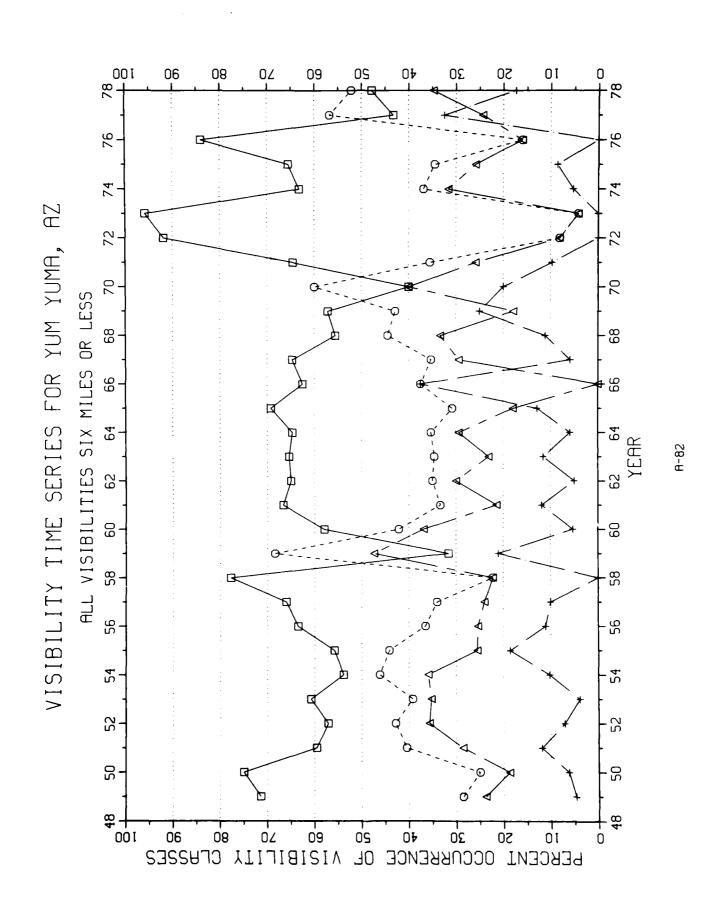


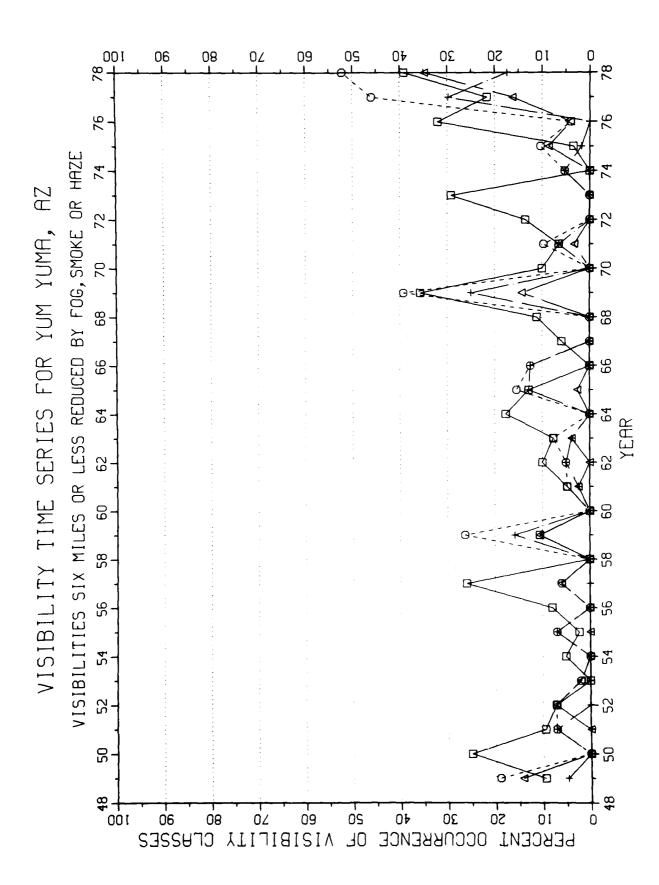


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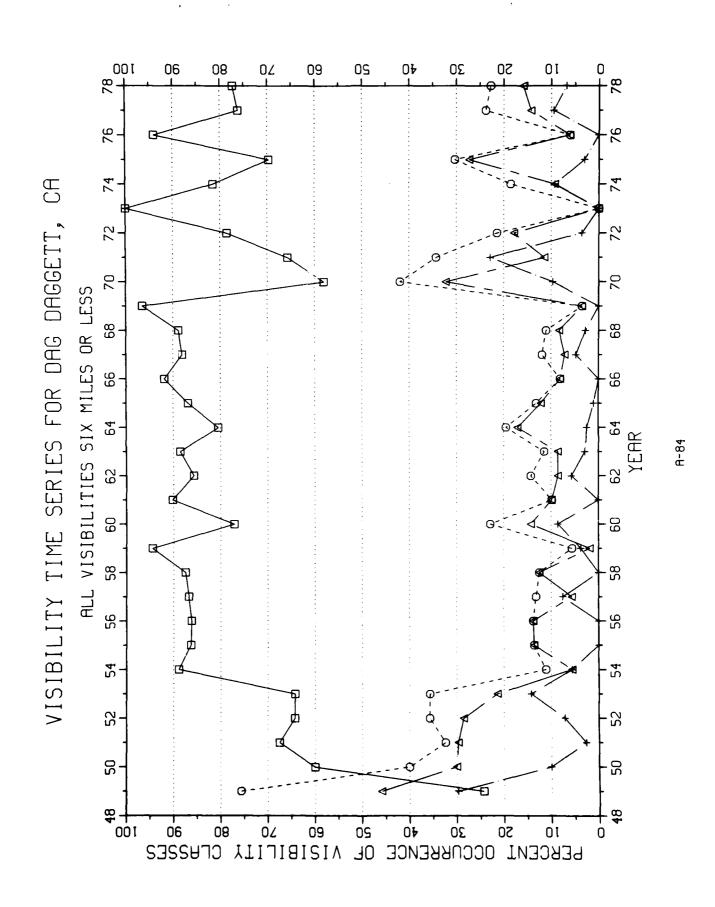


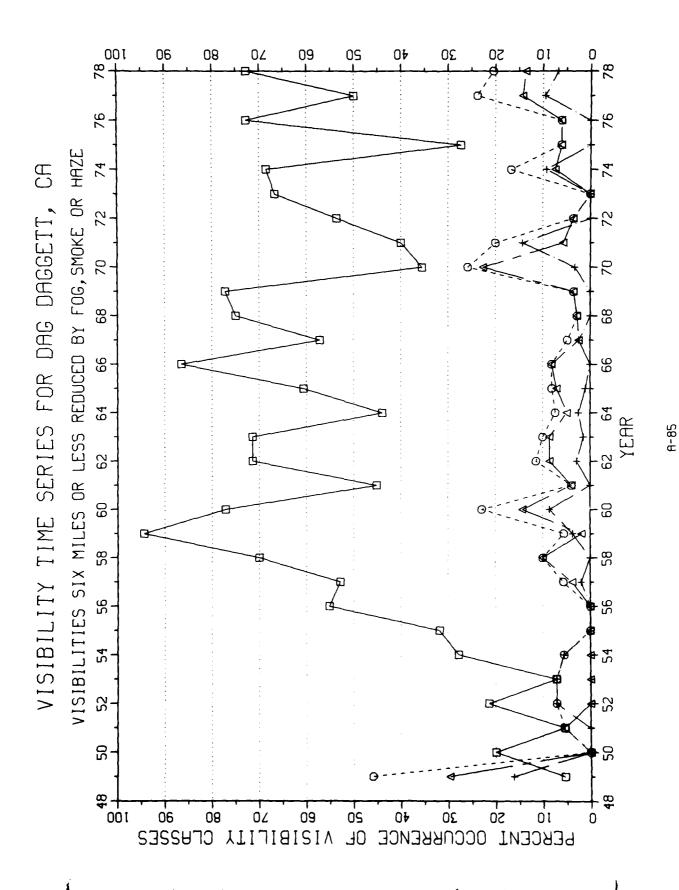


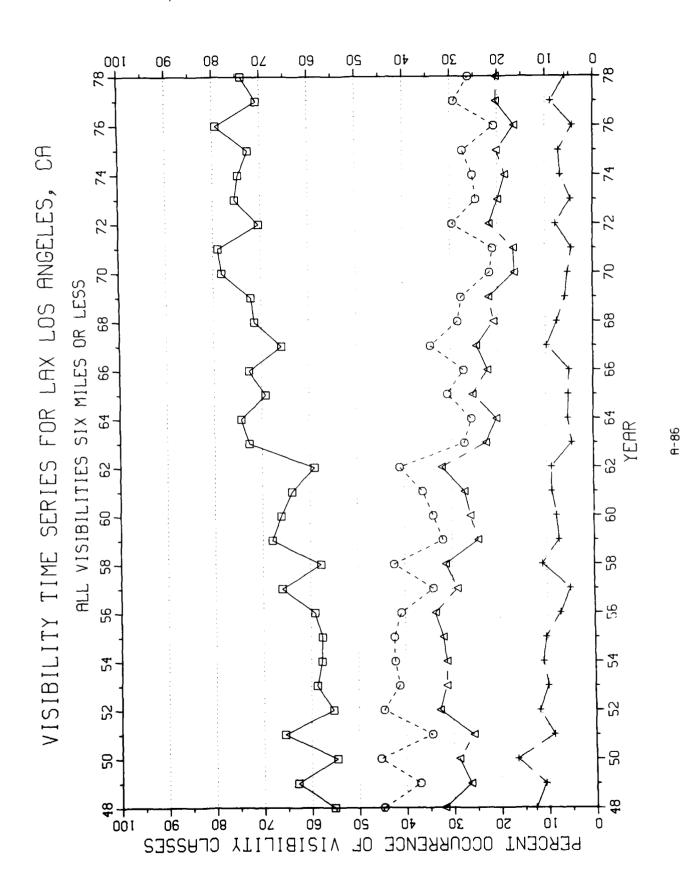


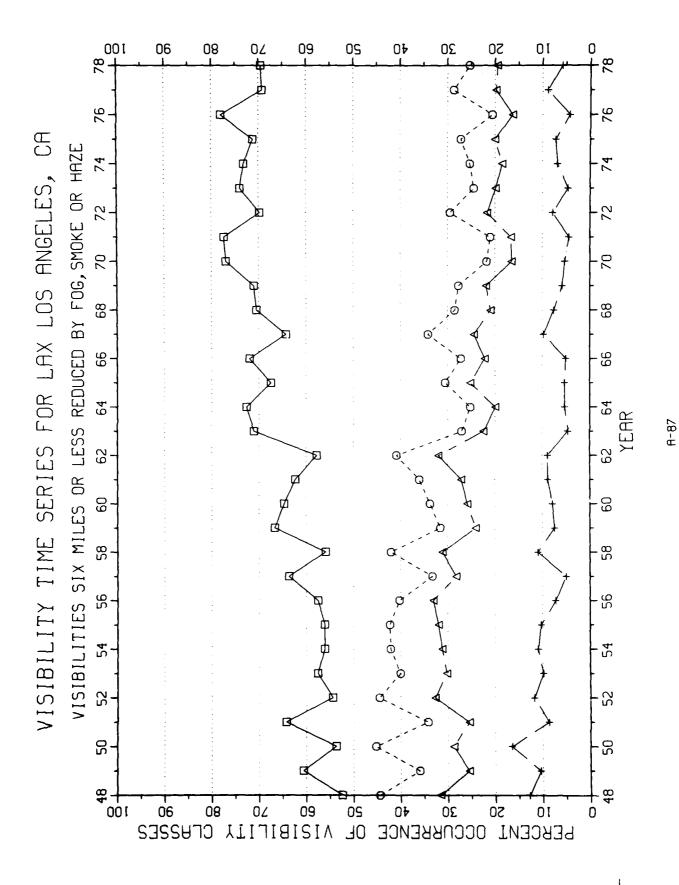


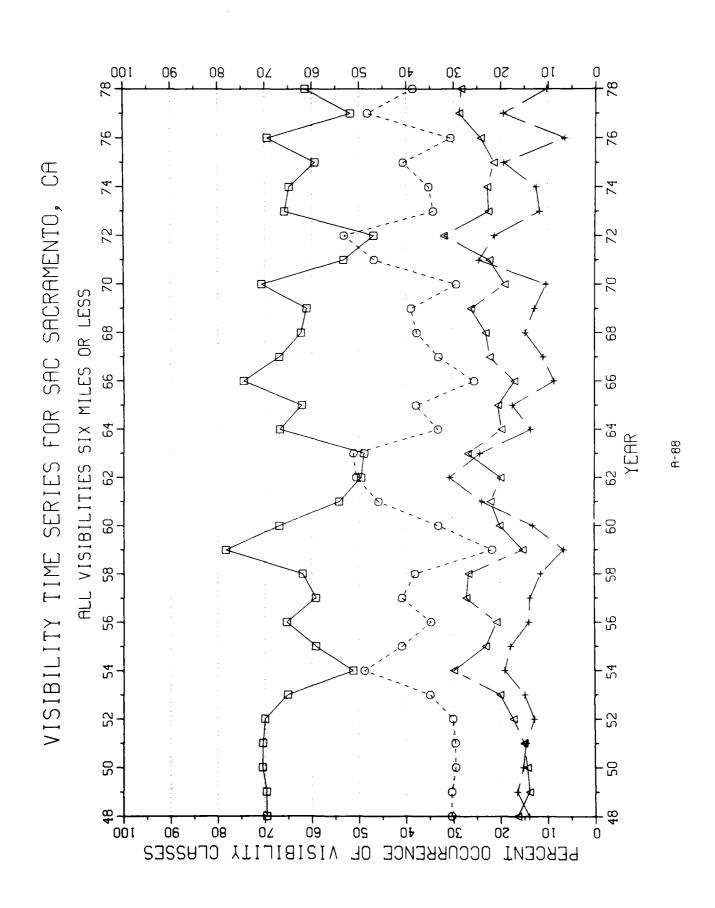
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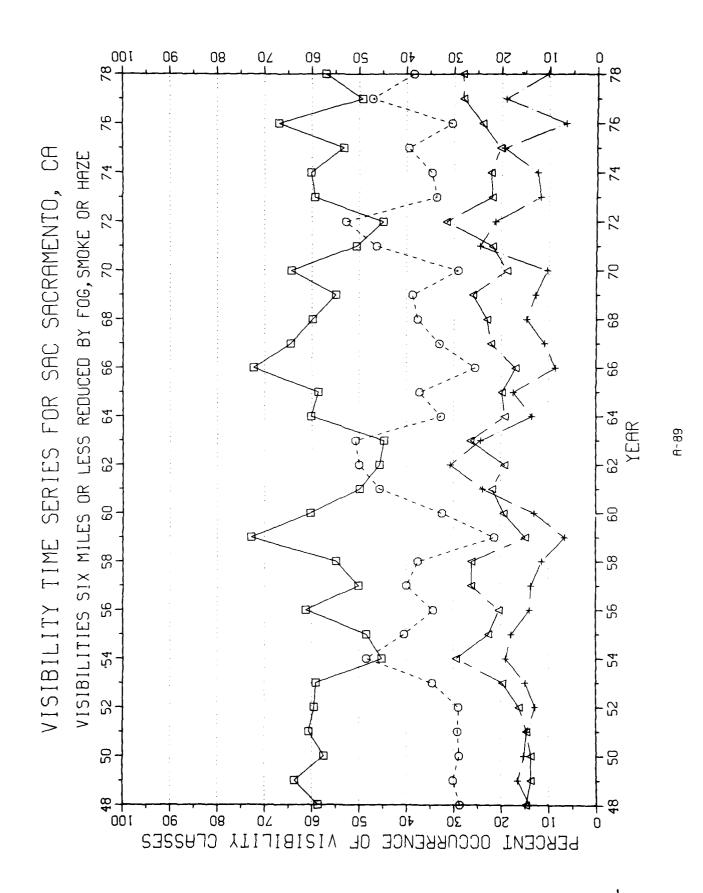


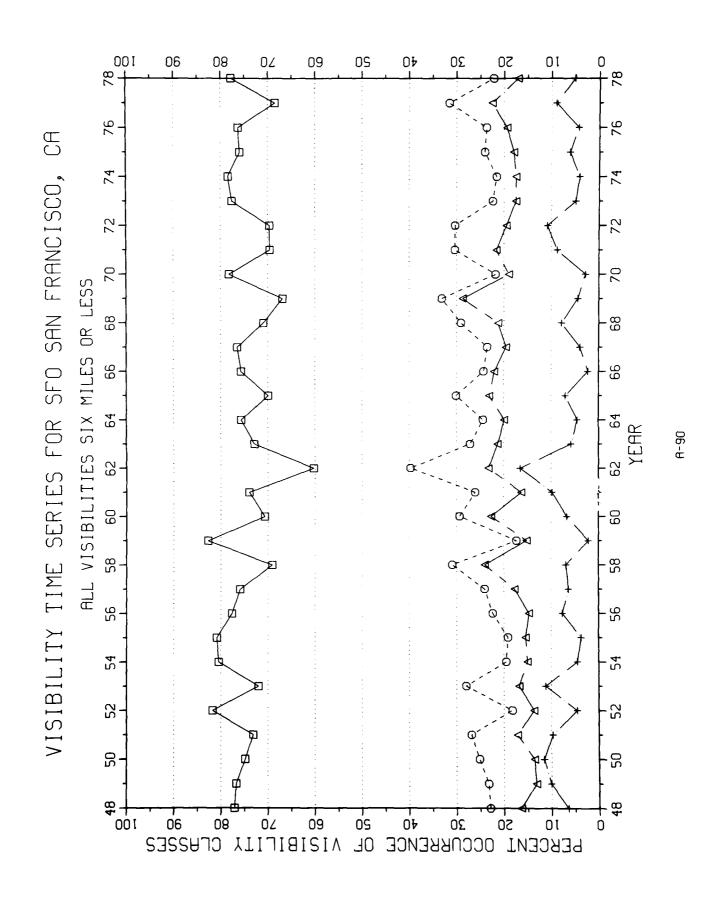


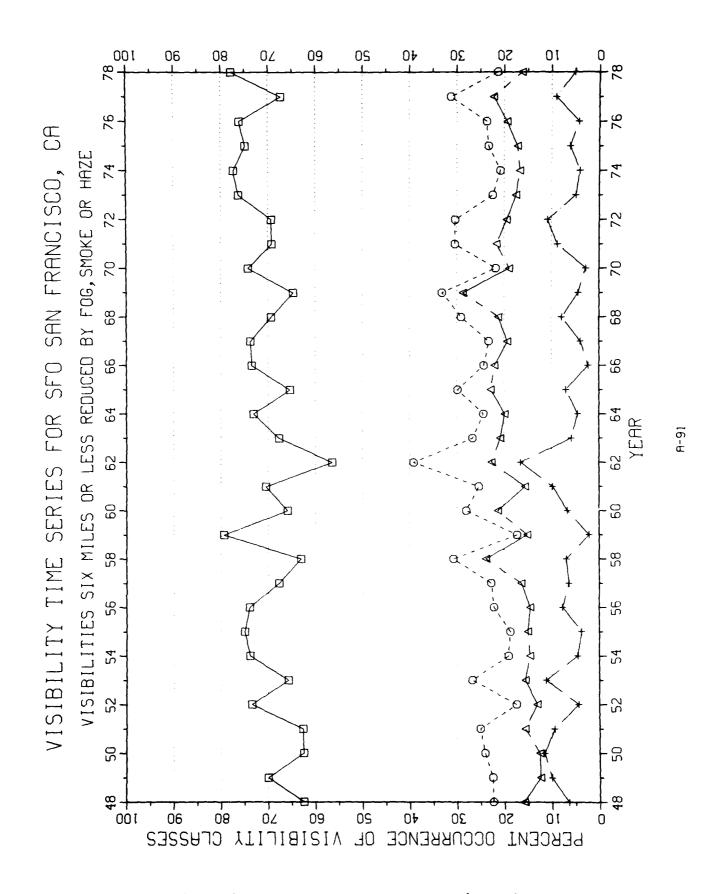


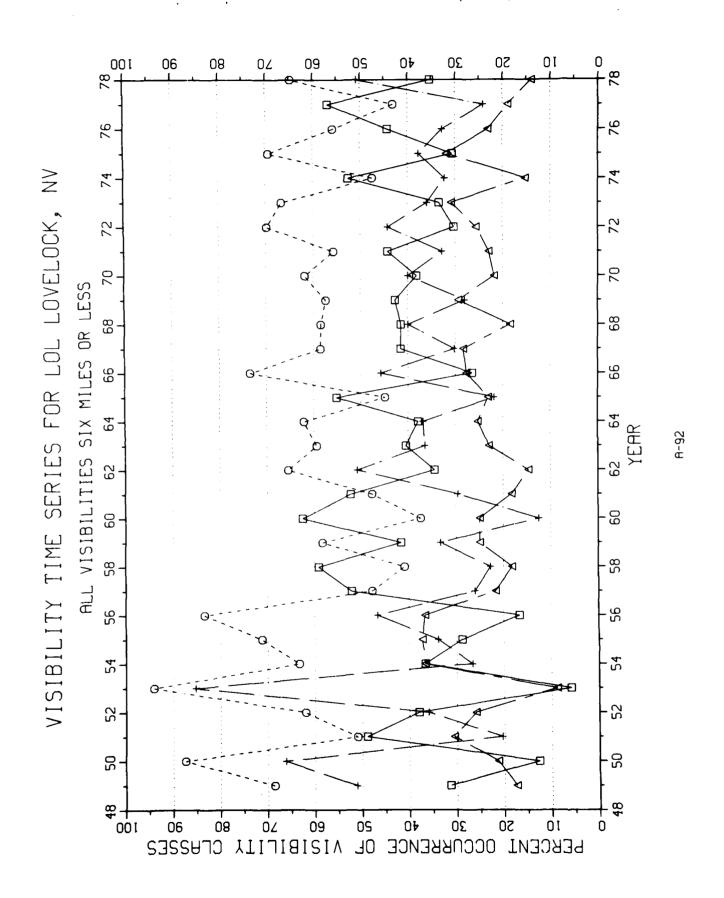


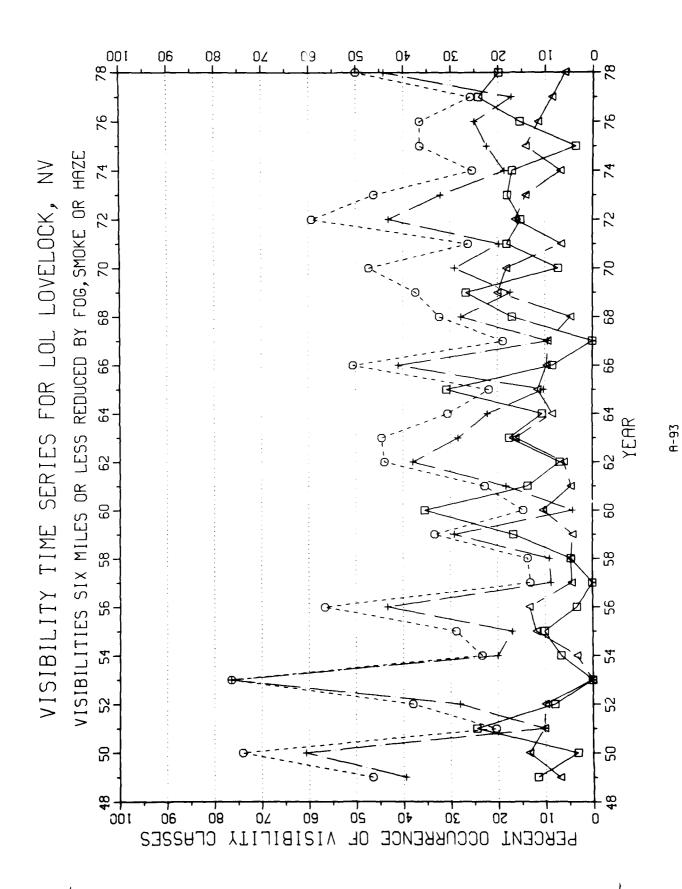


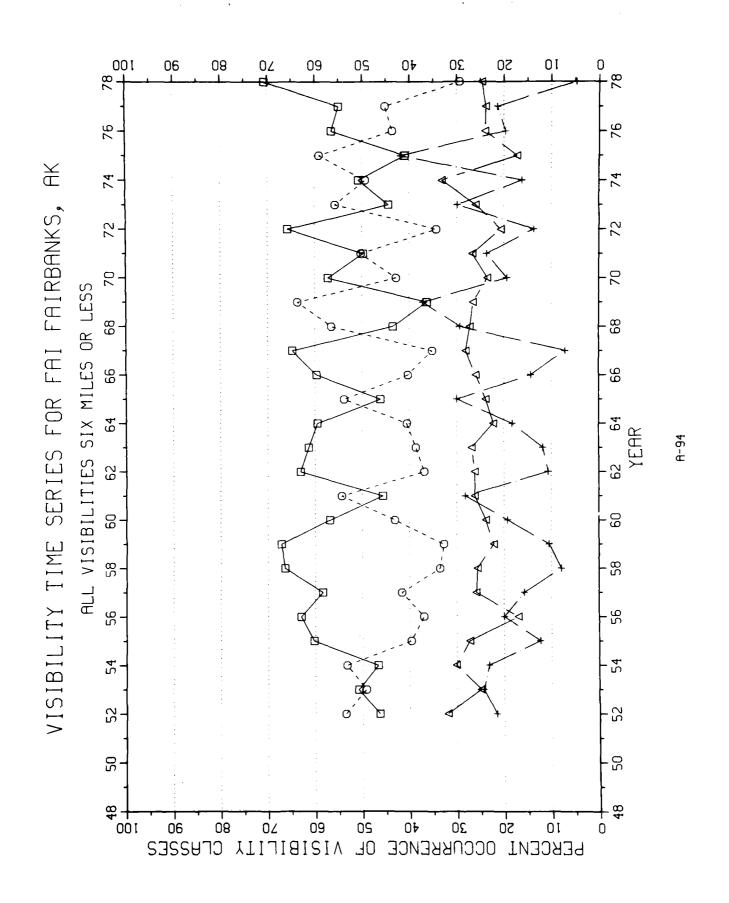


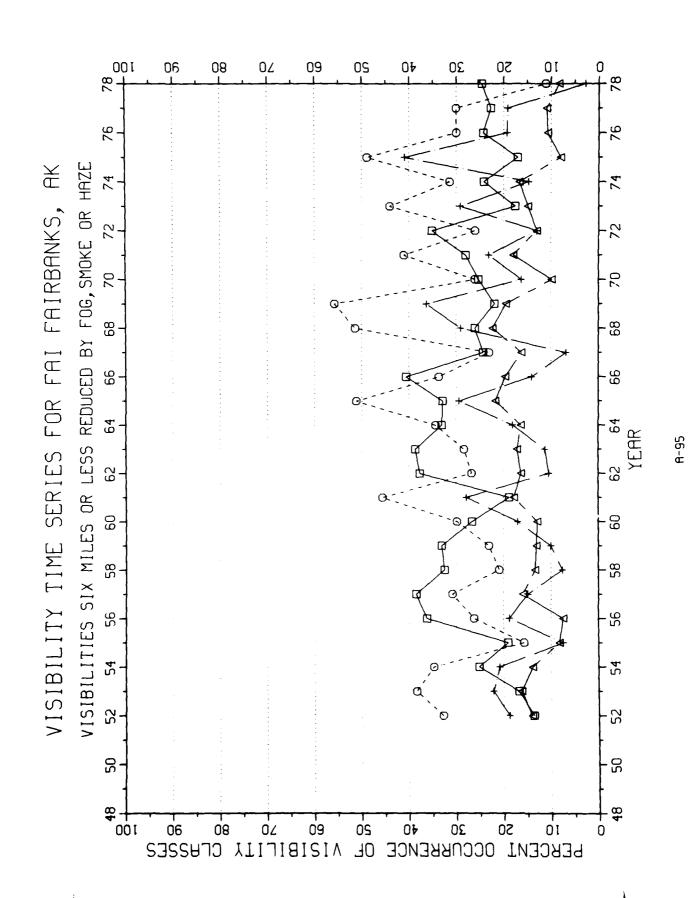


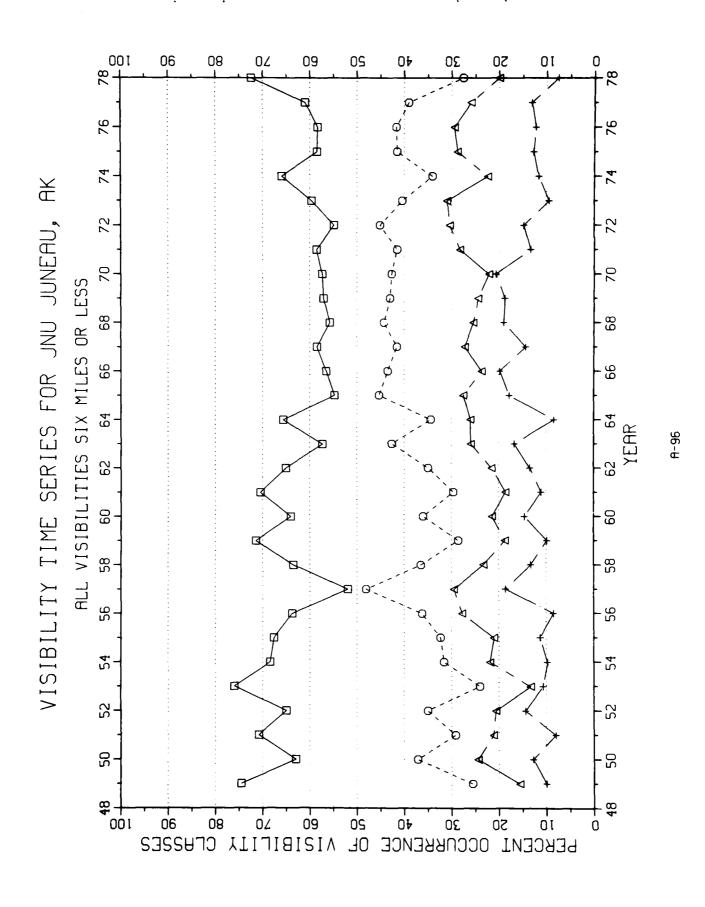


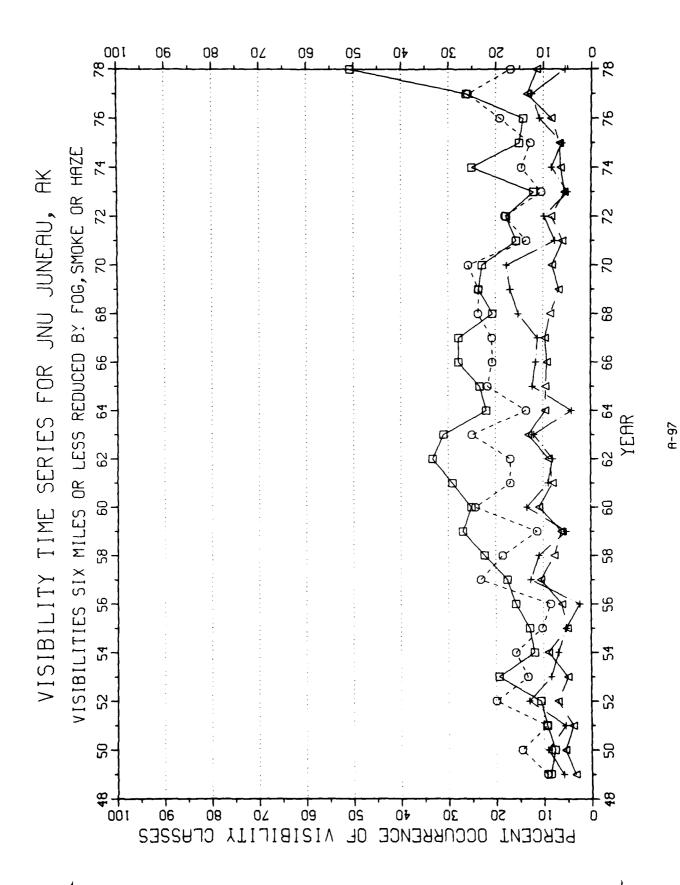


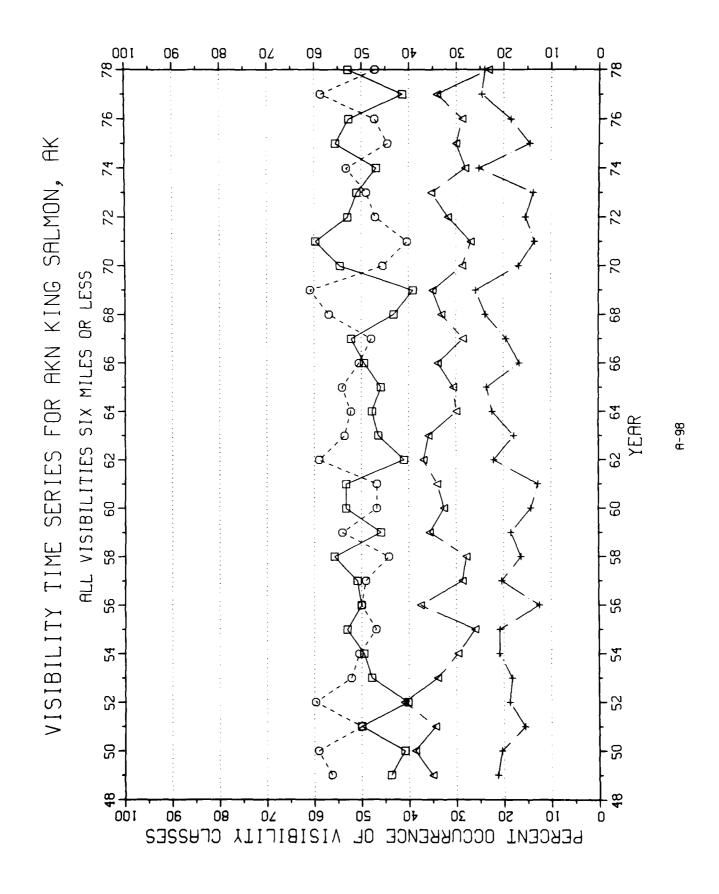


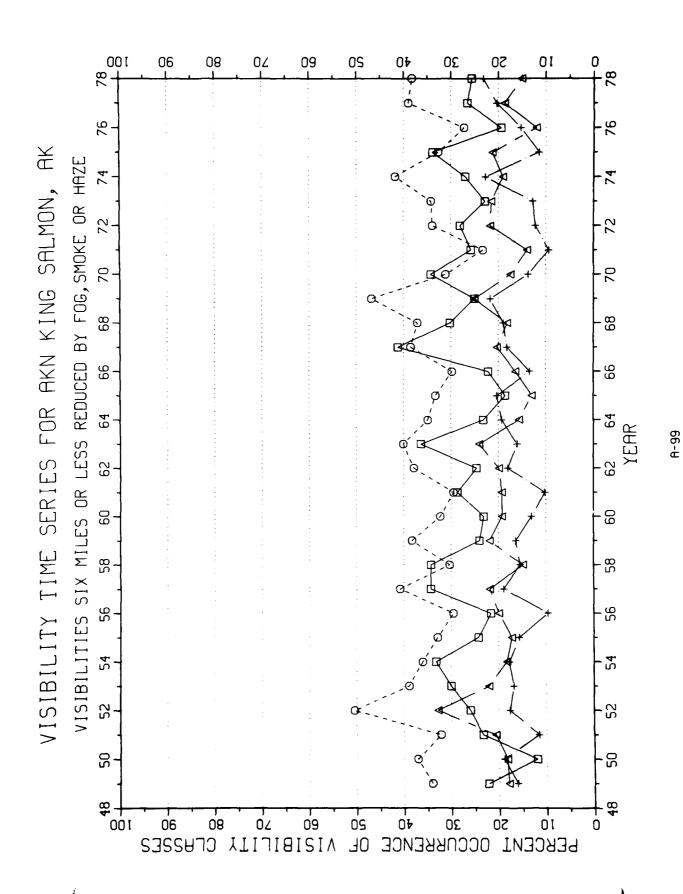


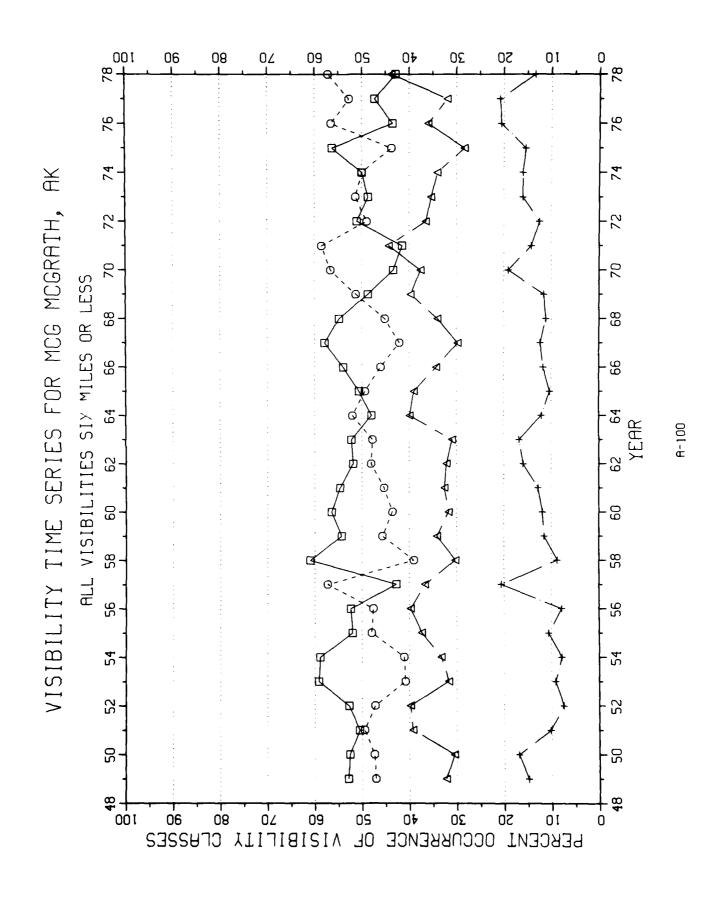


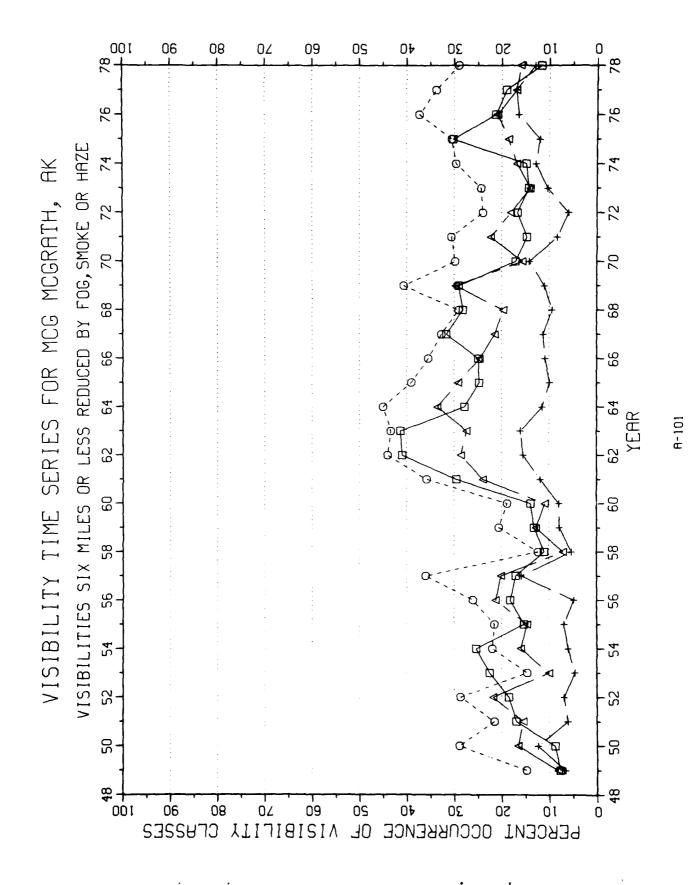


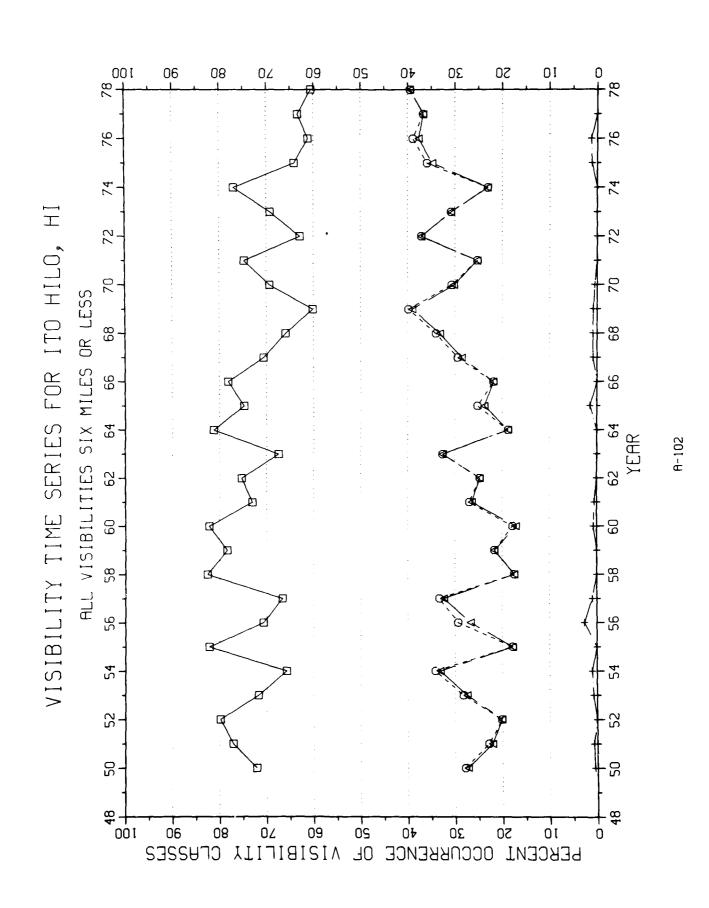


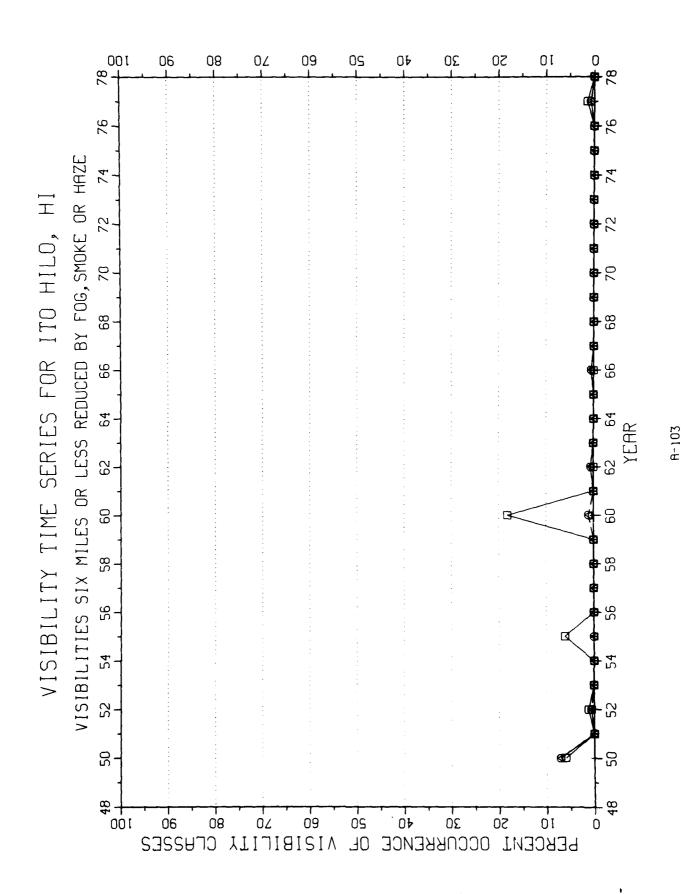




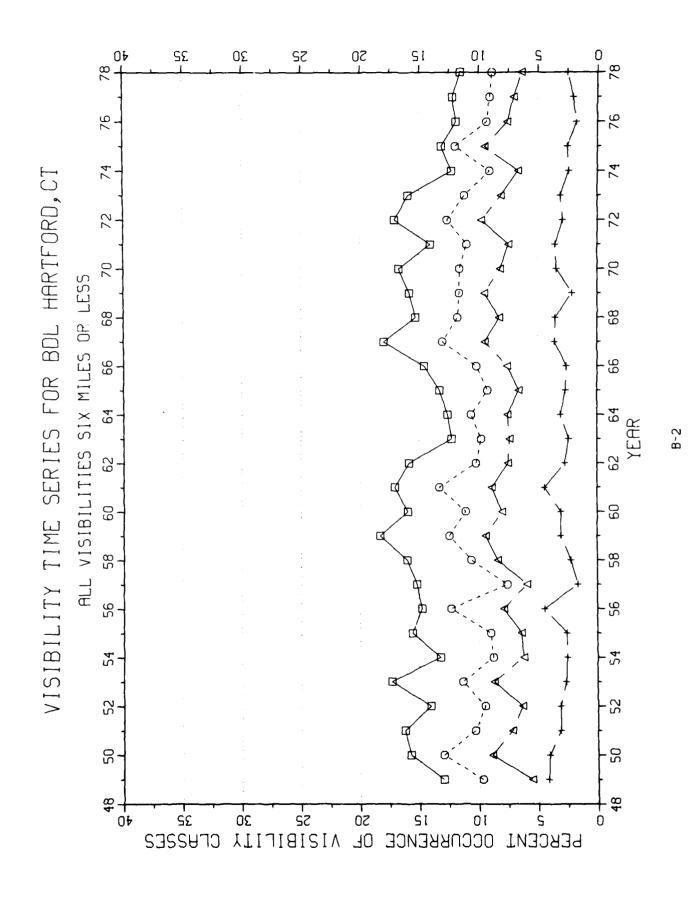


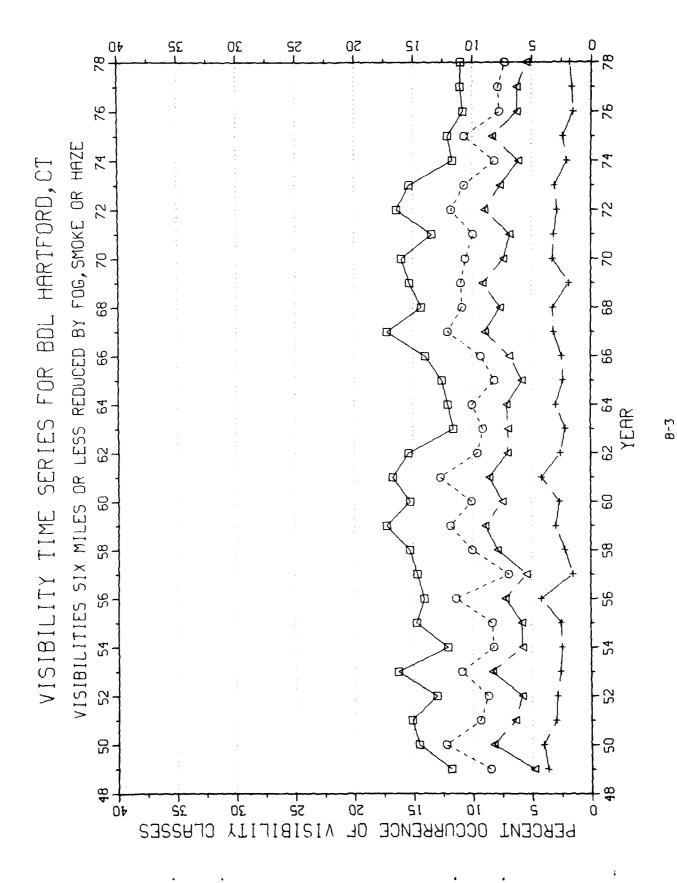


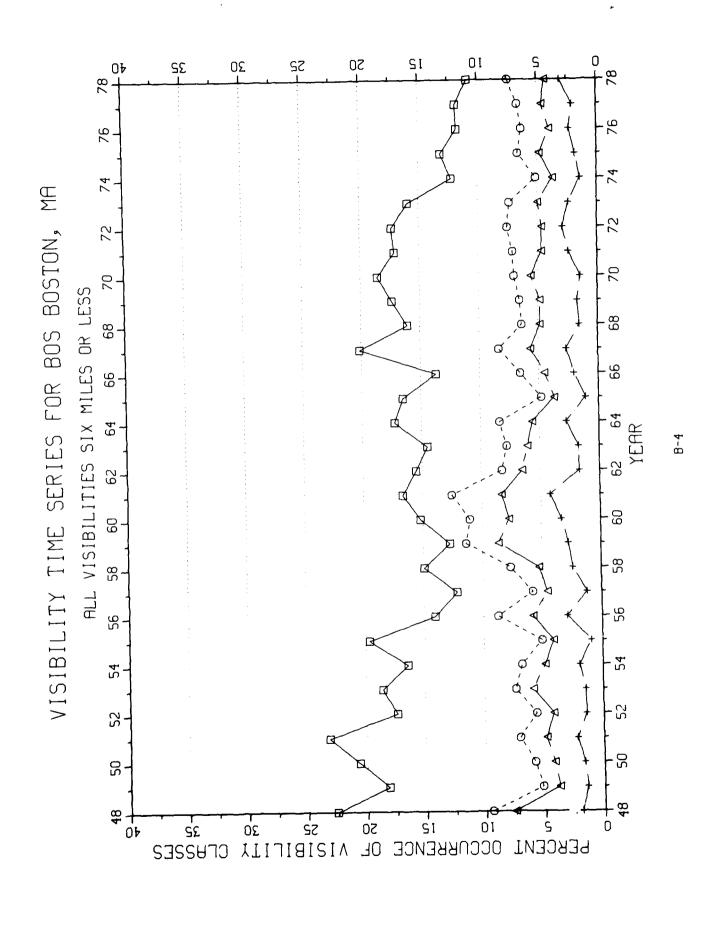


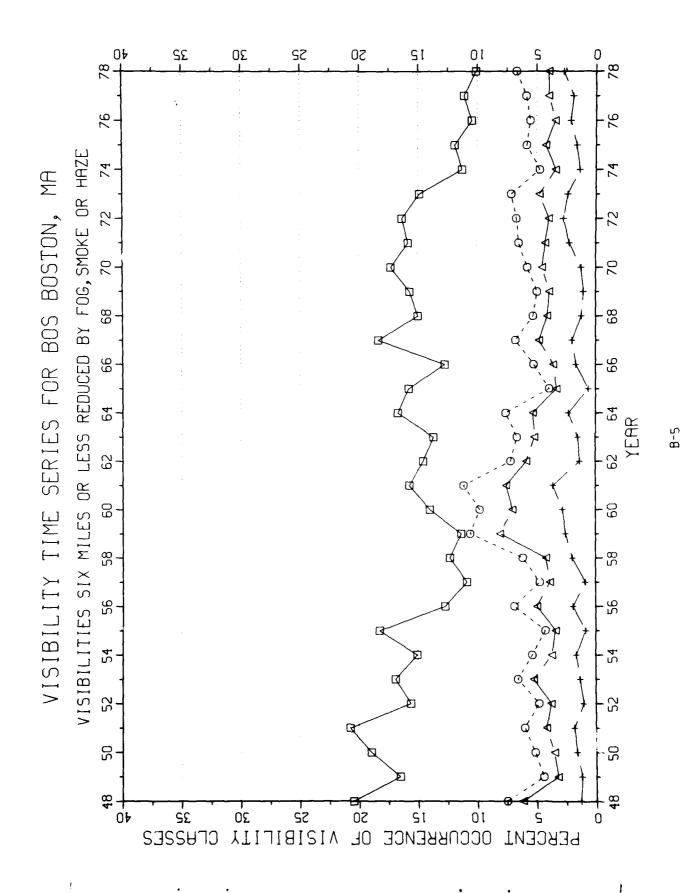


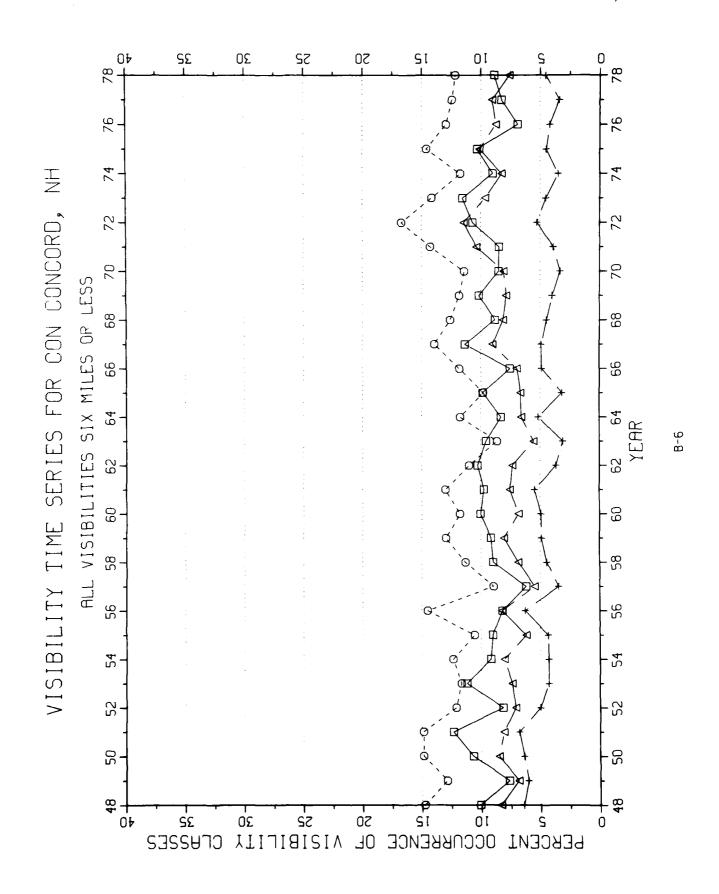
## APPENDIX B

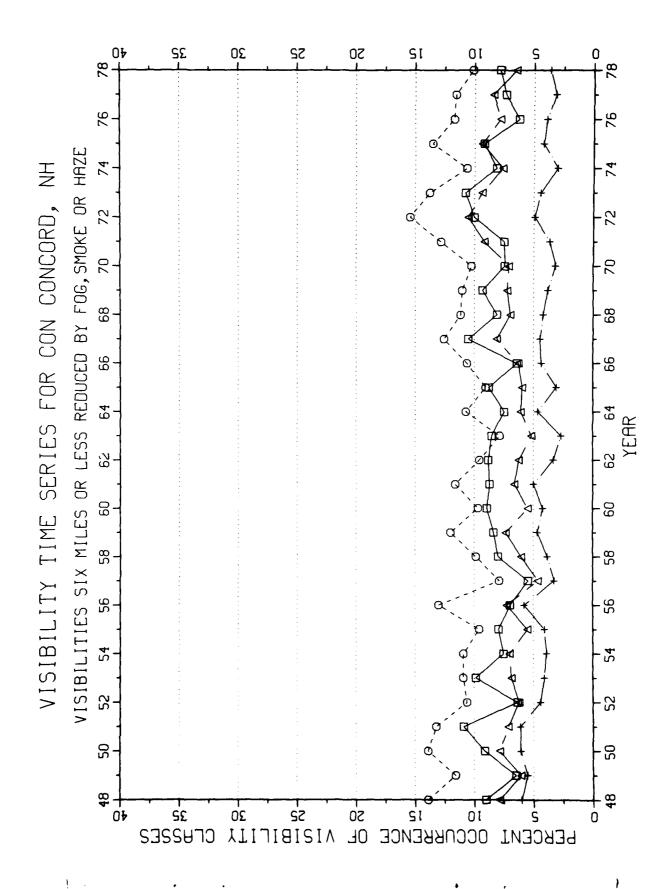


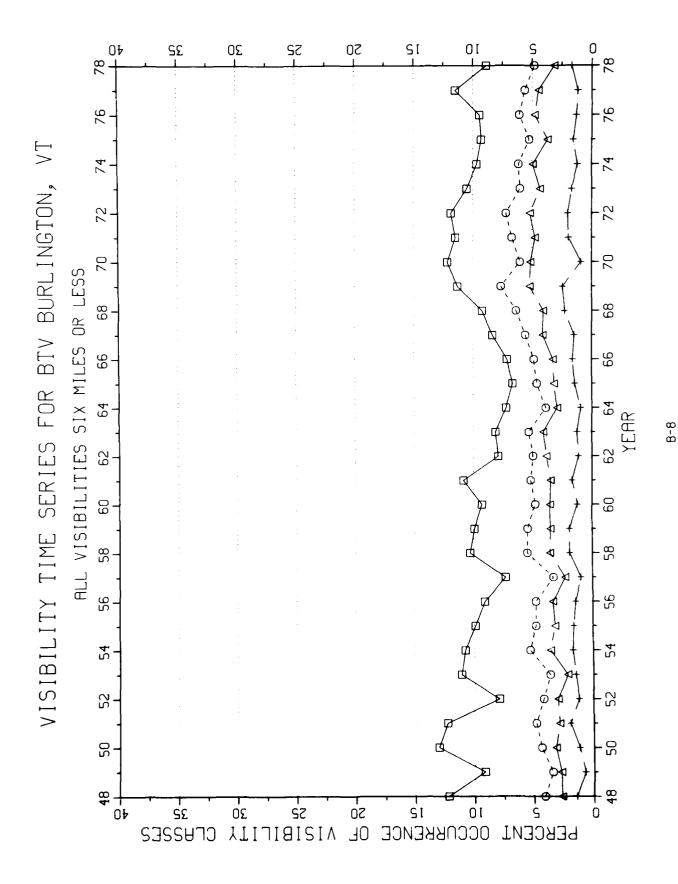


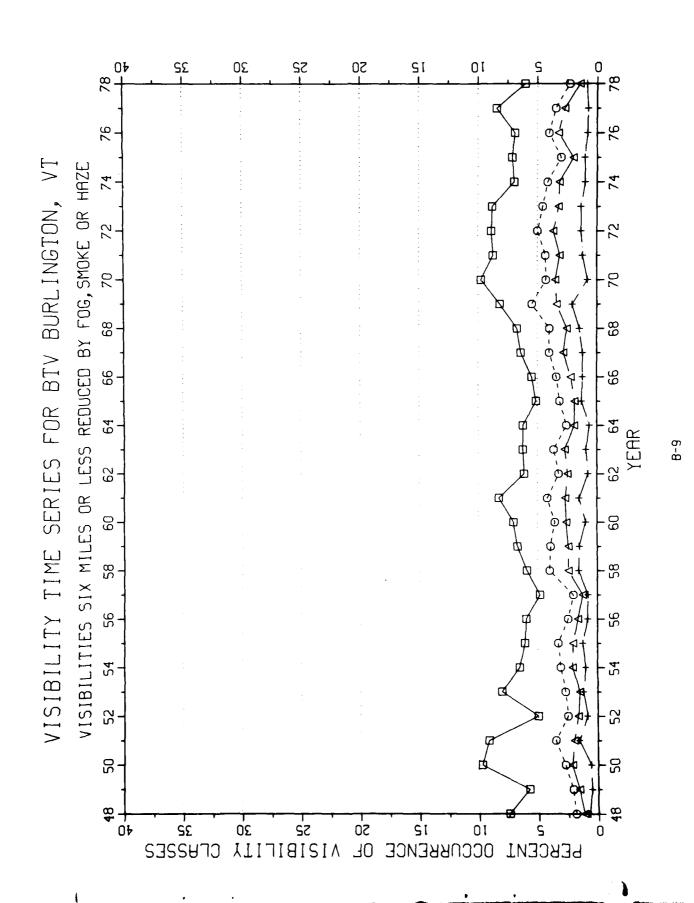


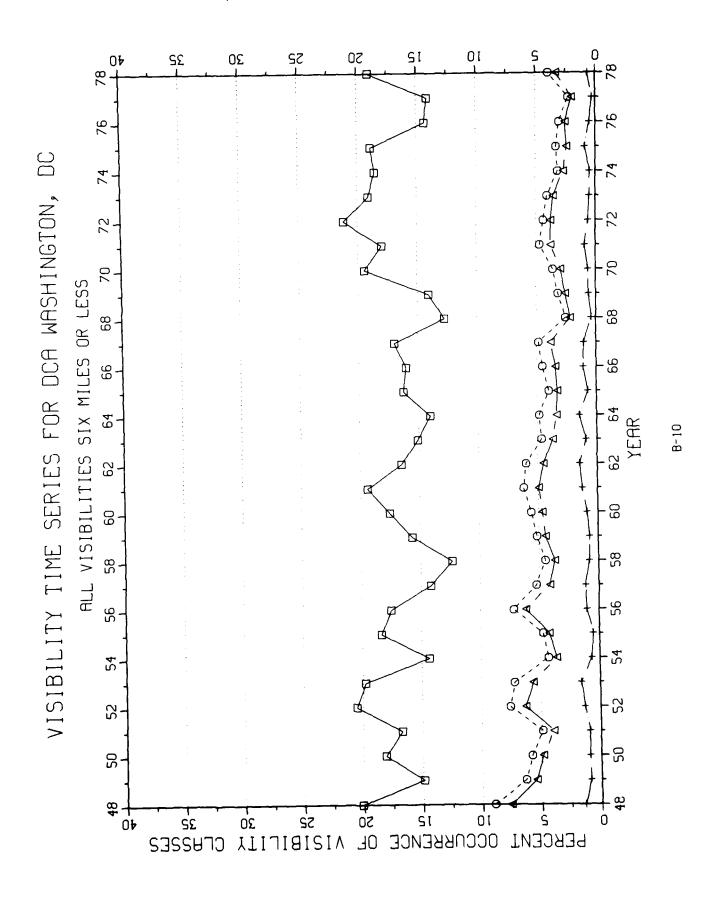


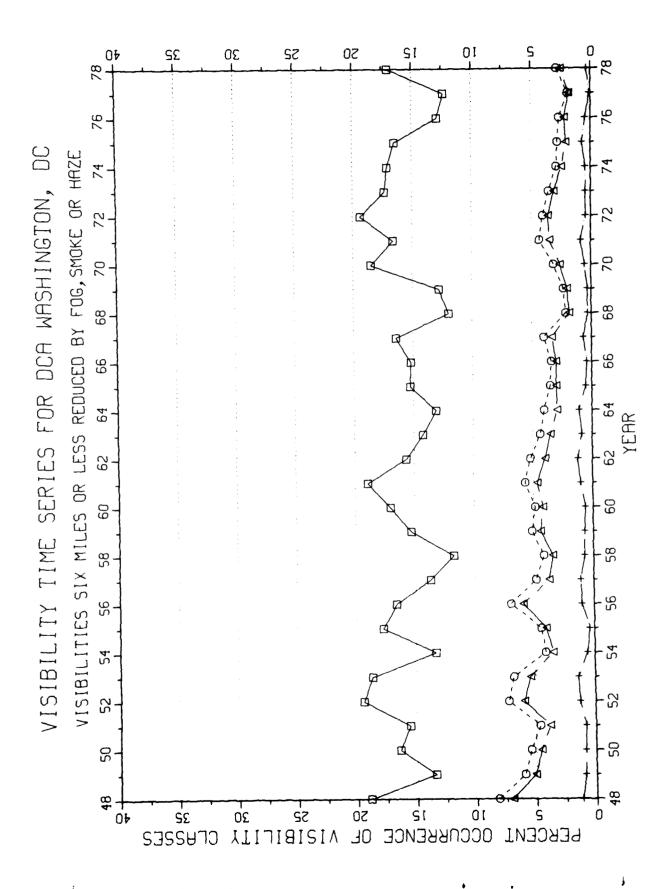


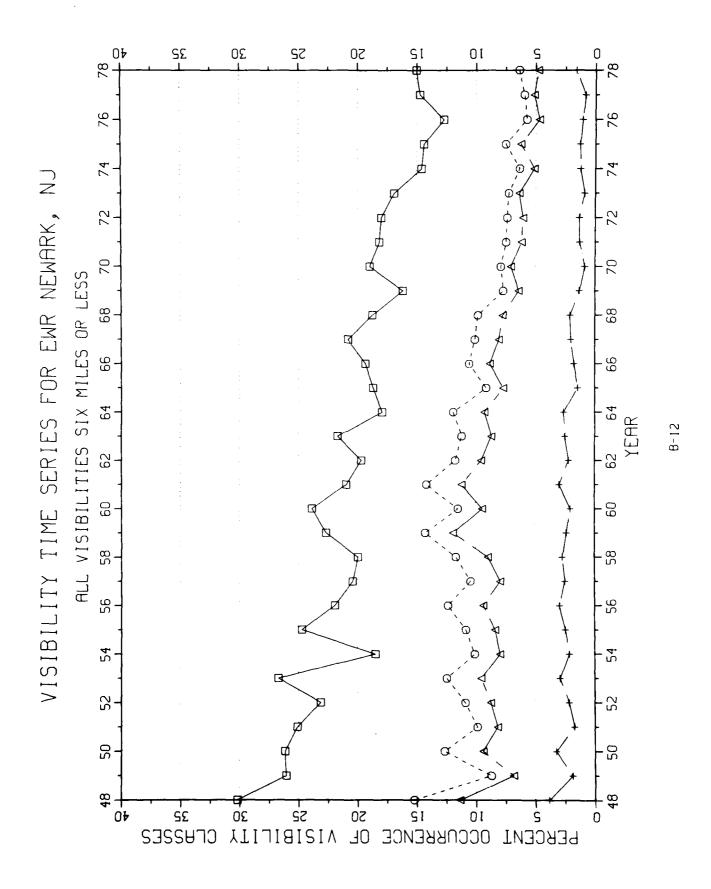


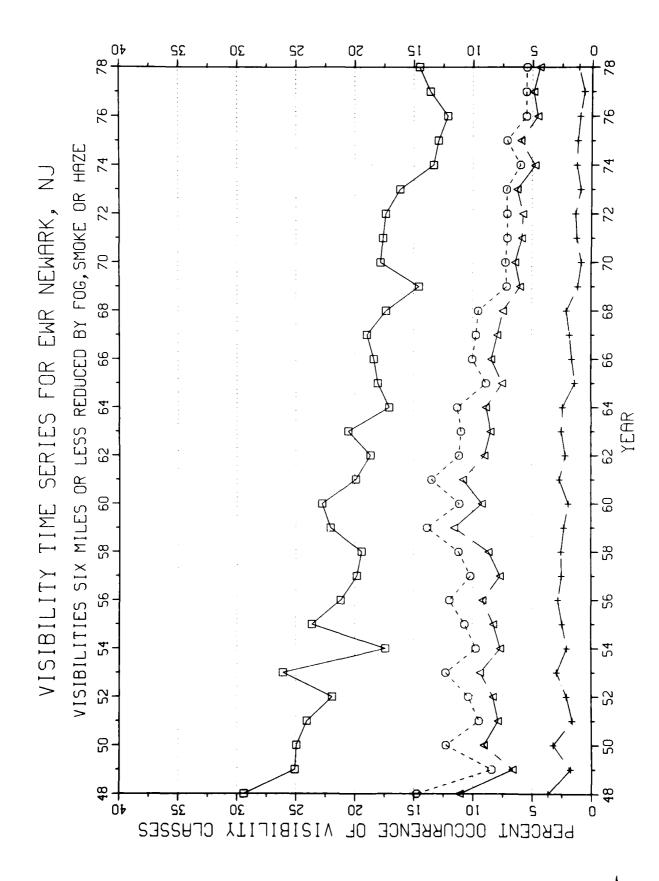


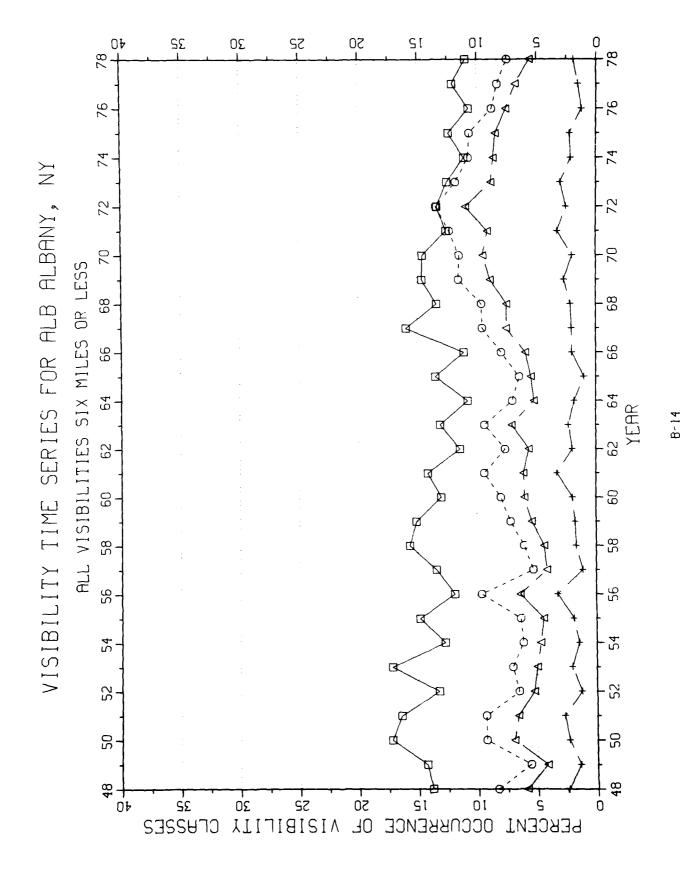


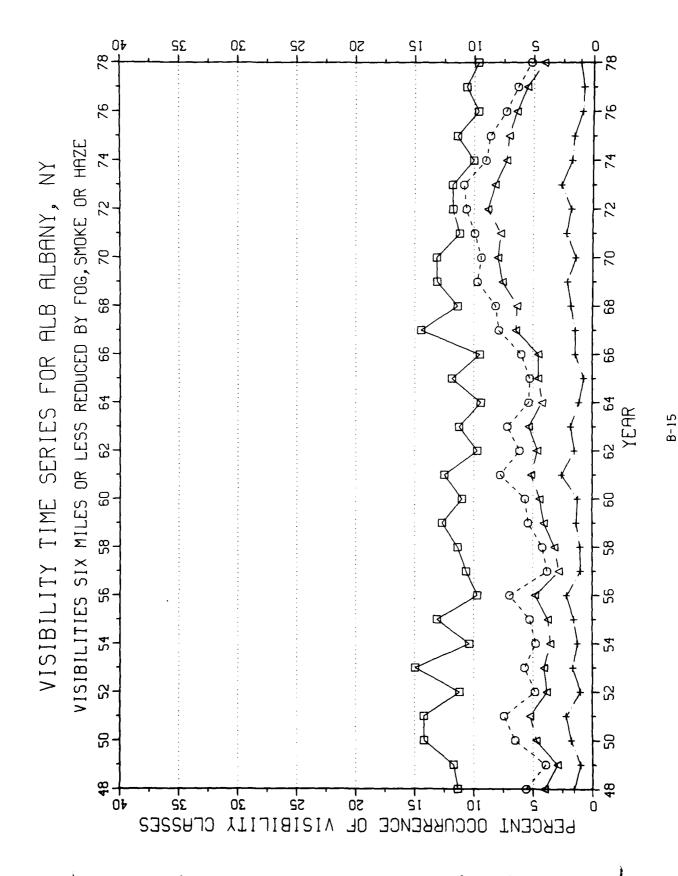


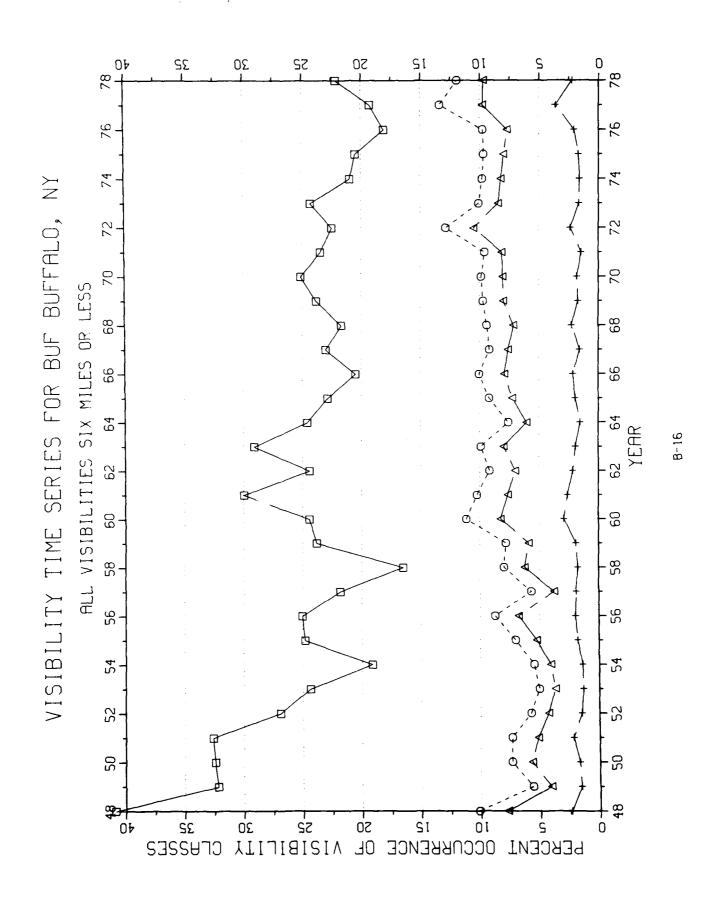


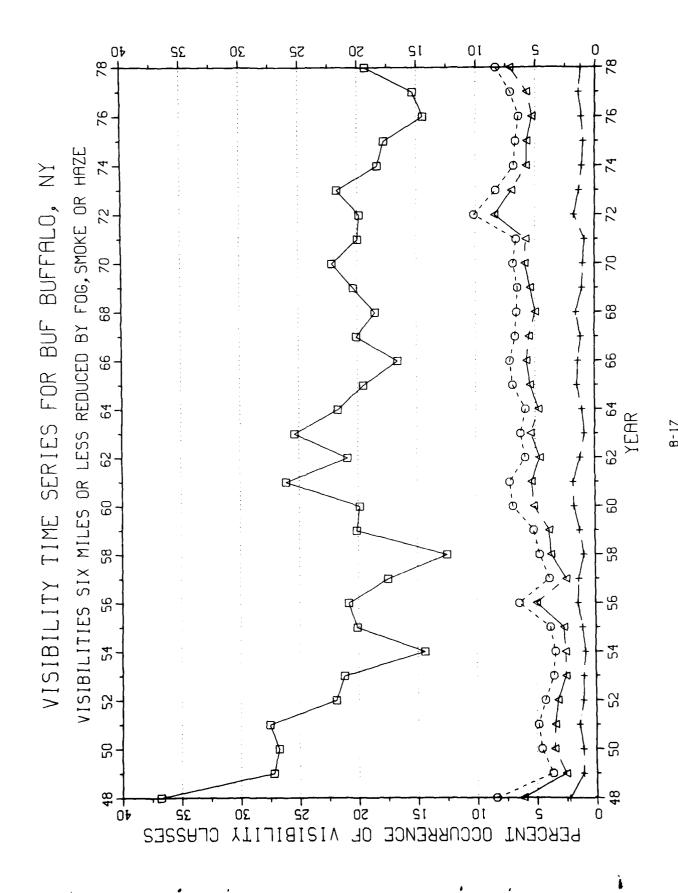


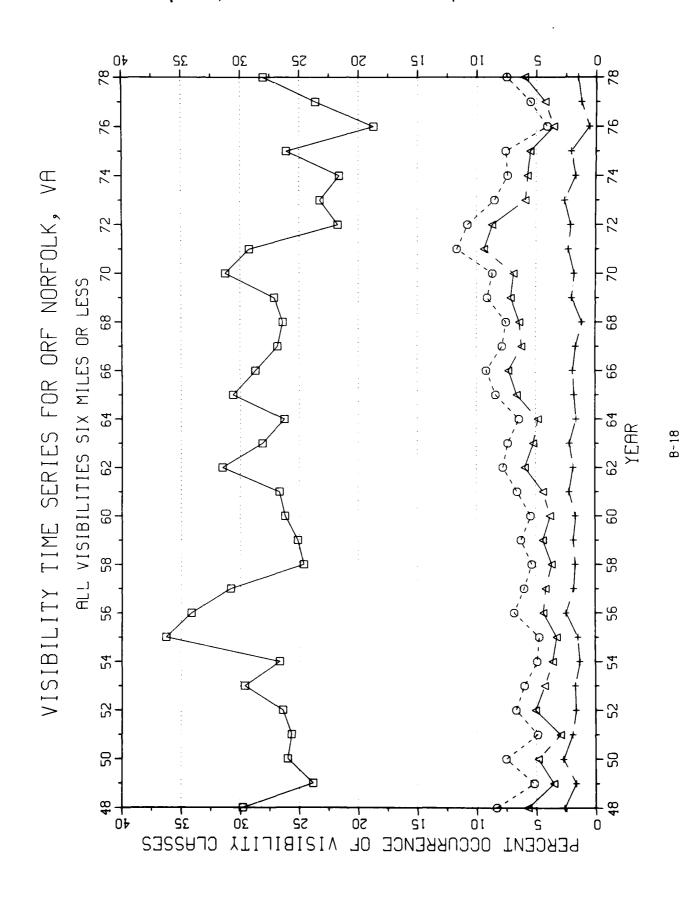


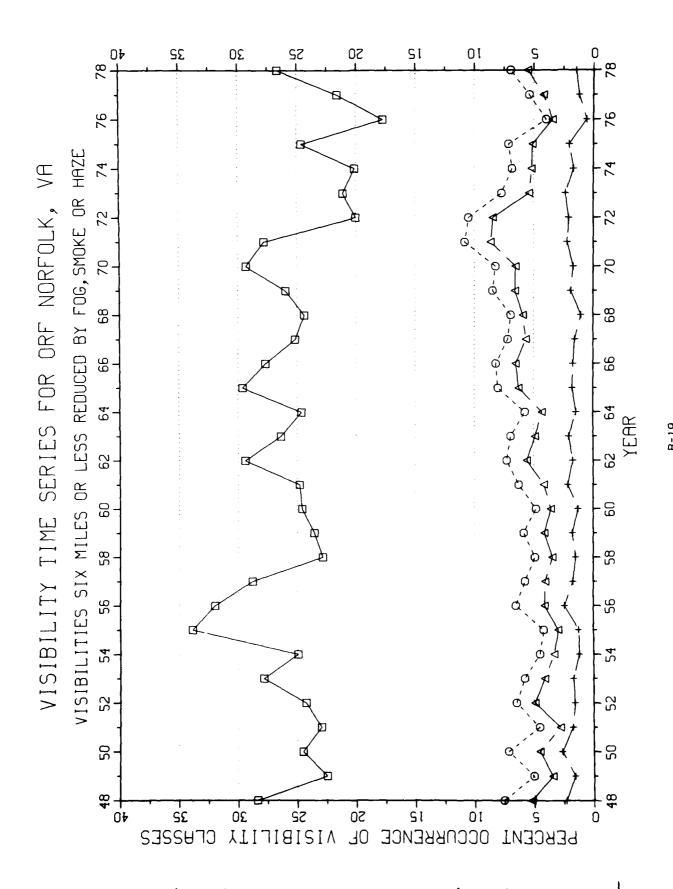


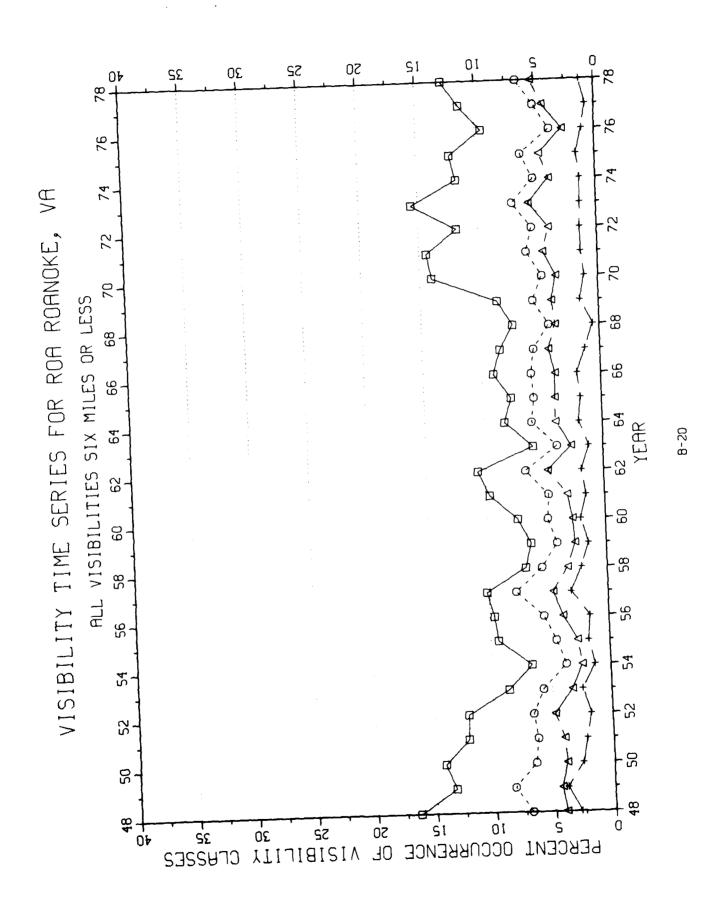


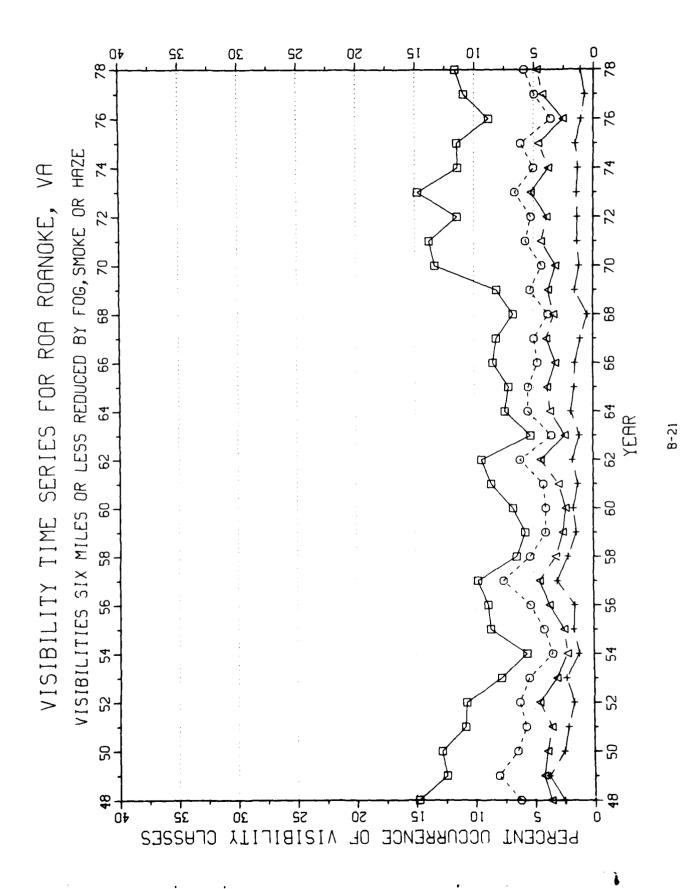


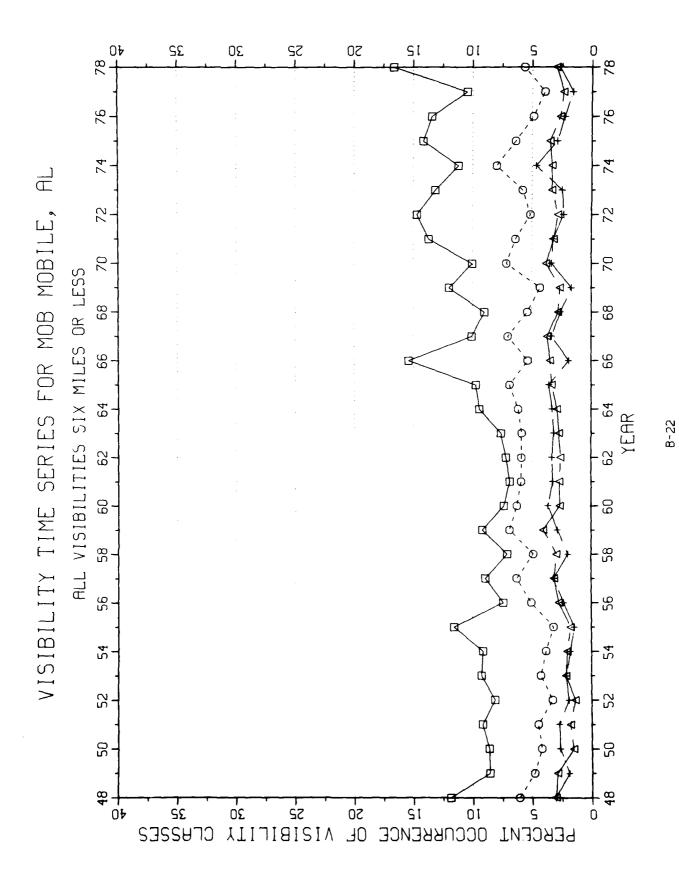


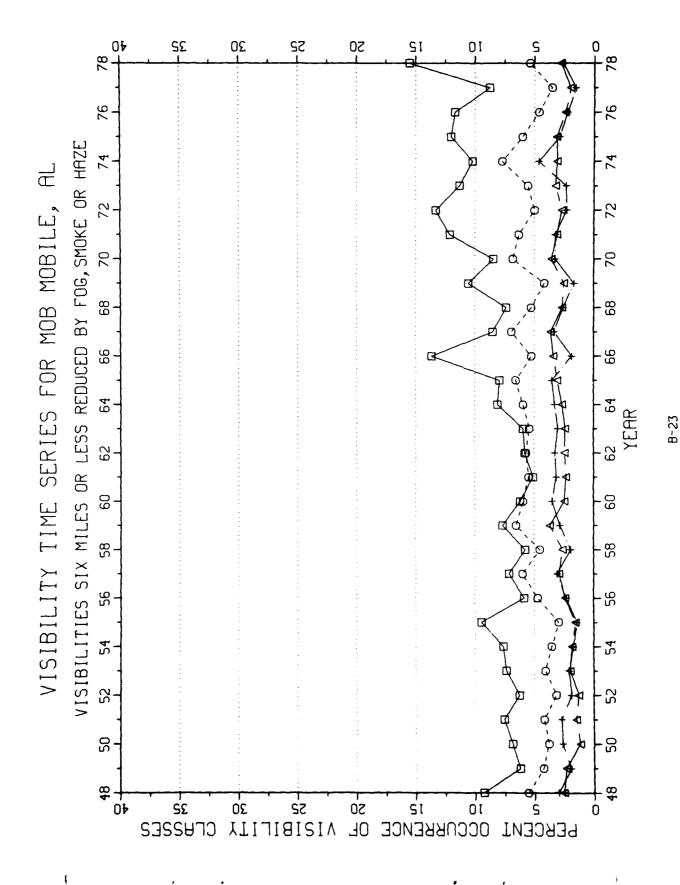


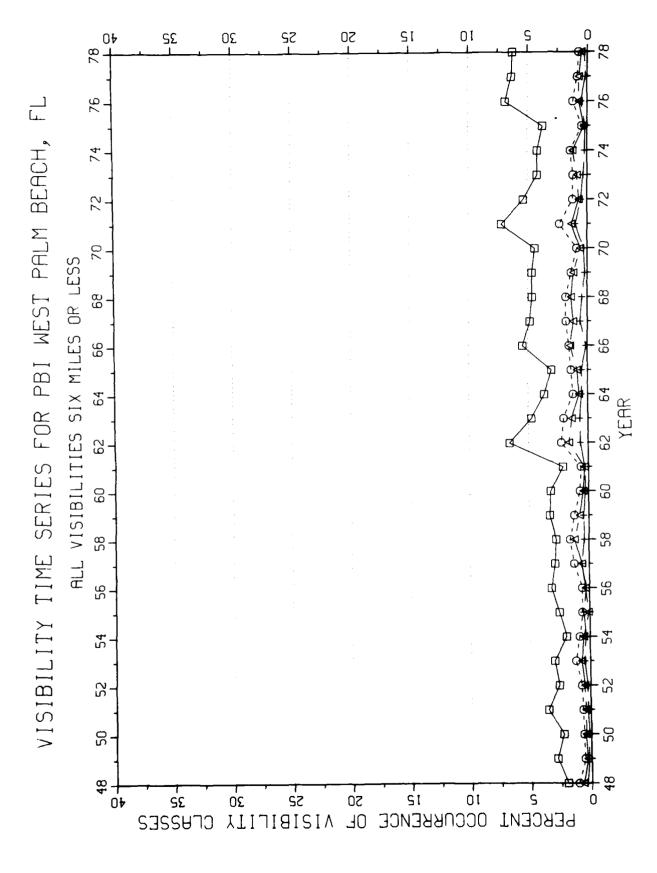




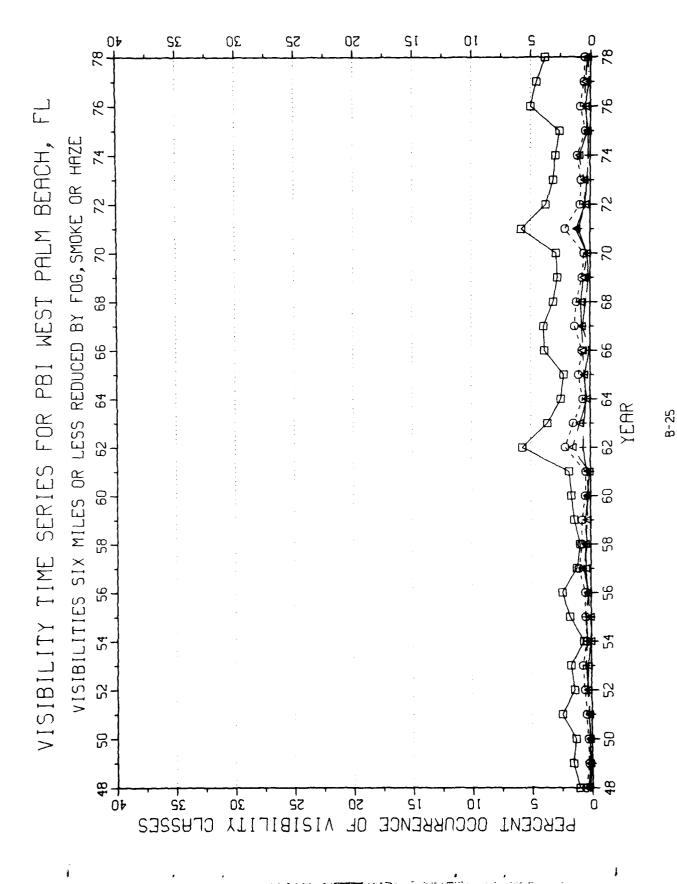


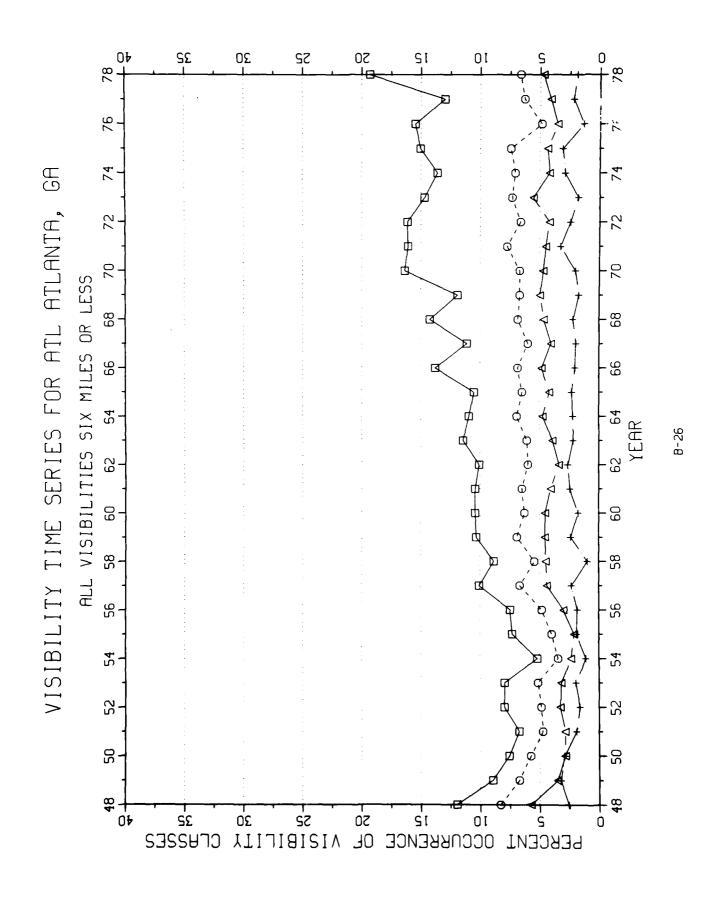


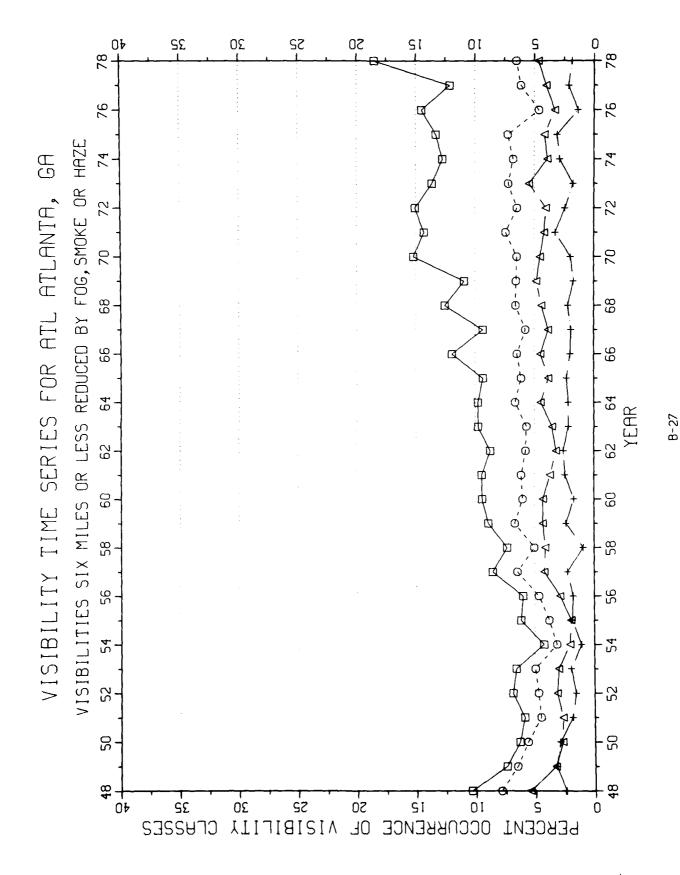


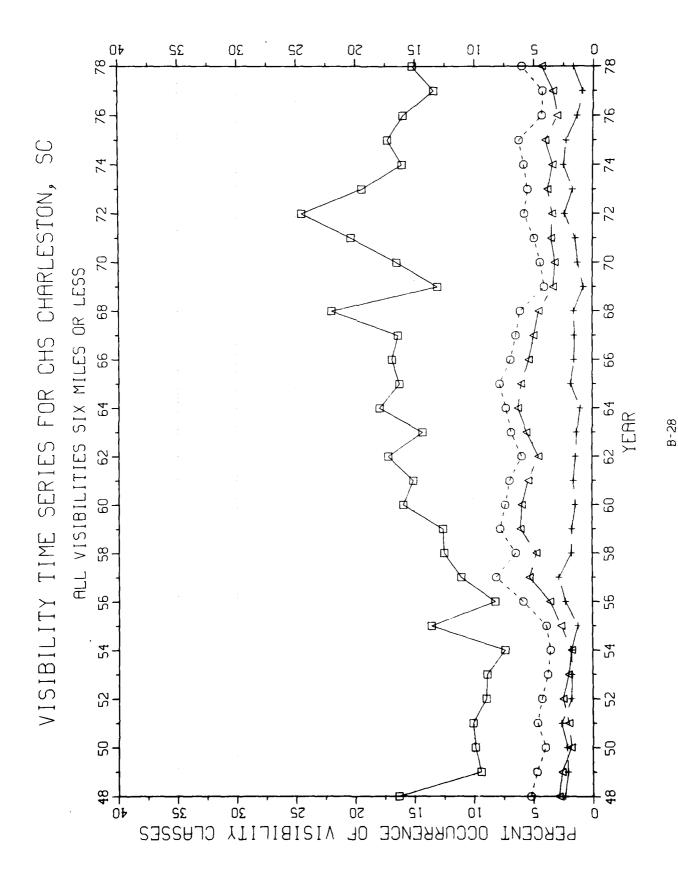


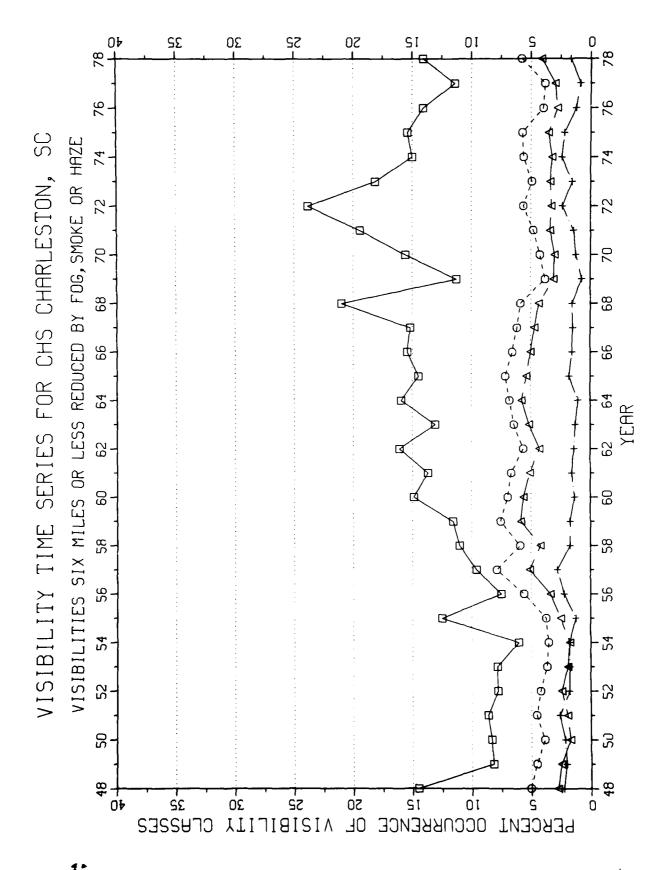
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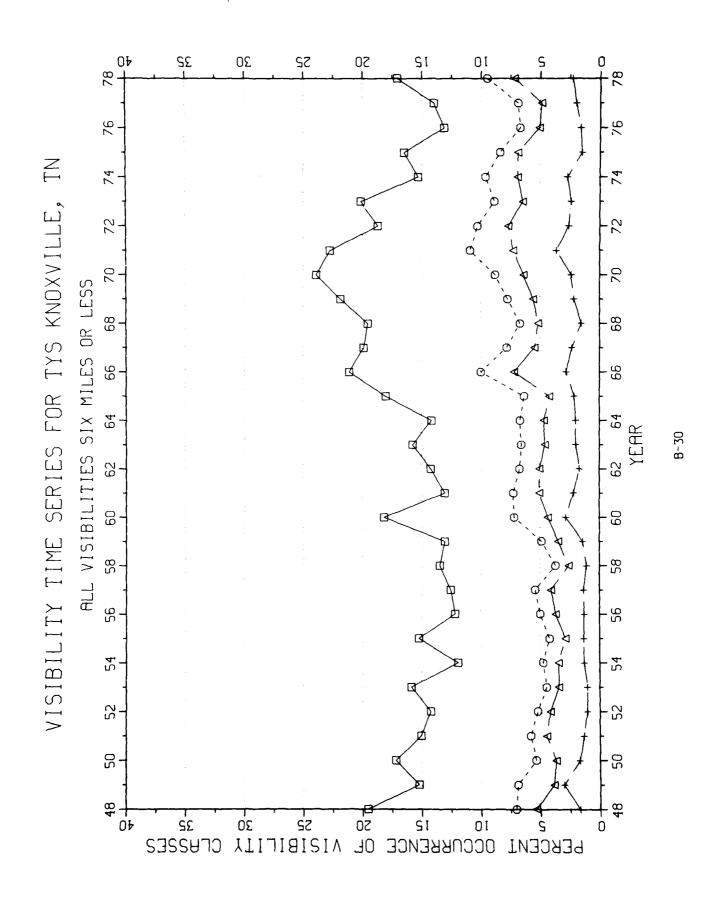


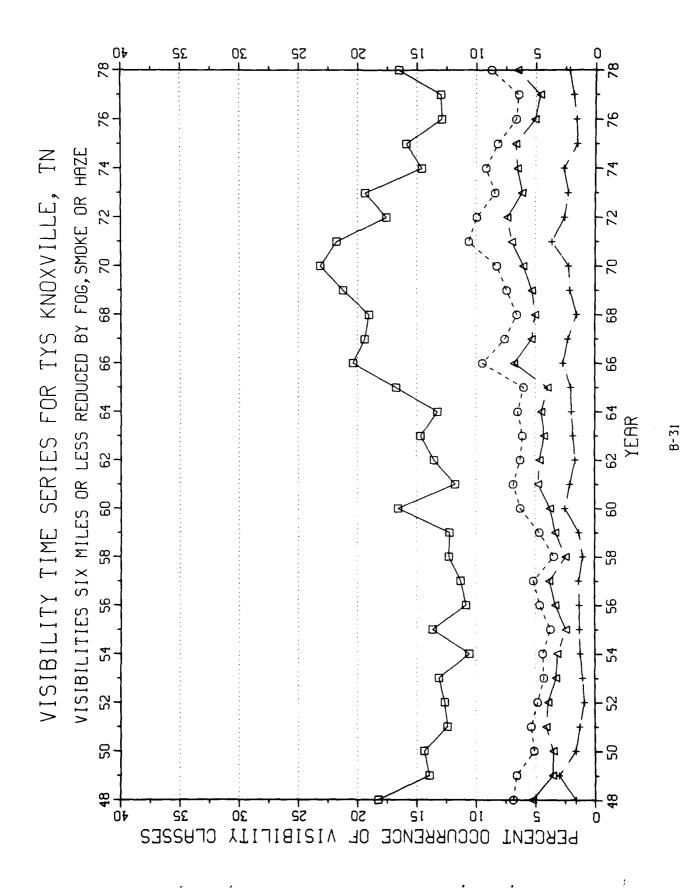


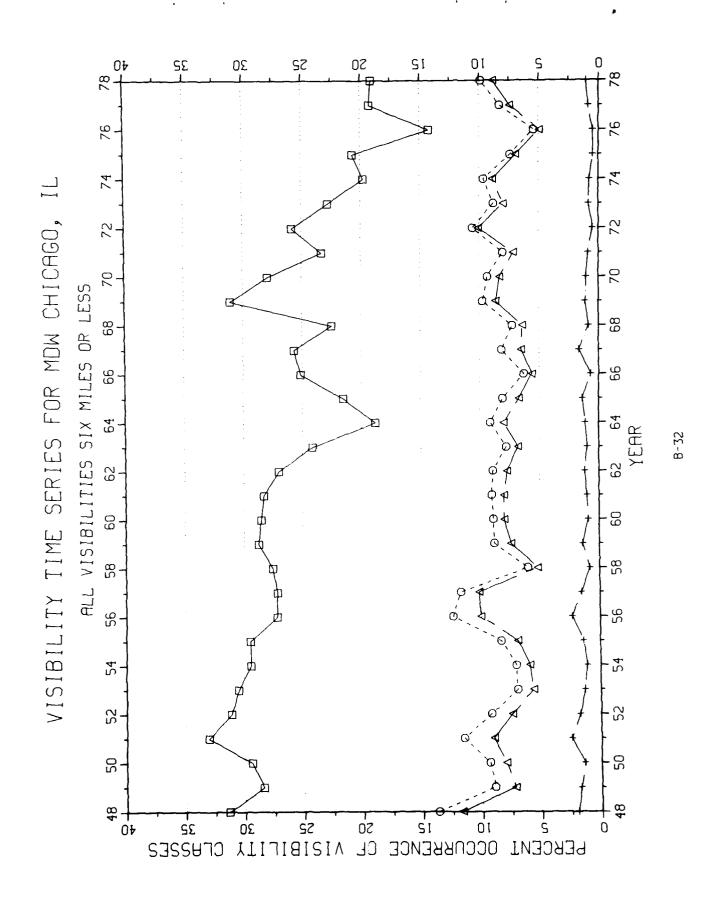


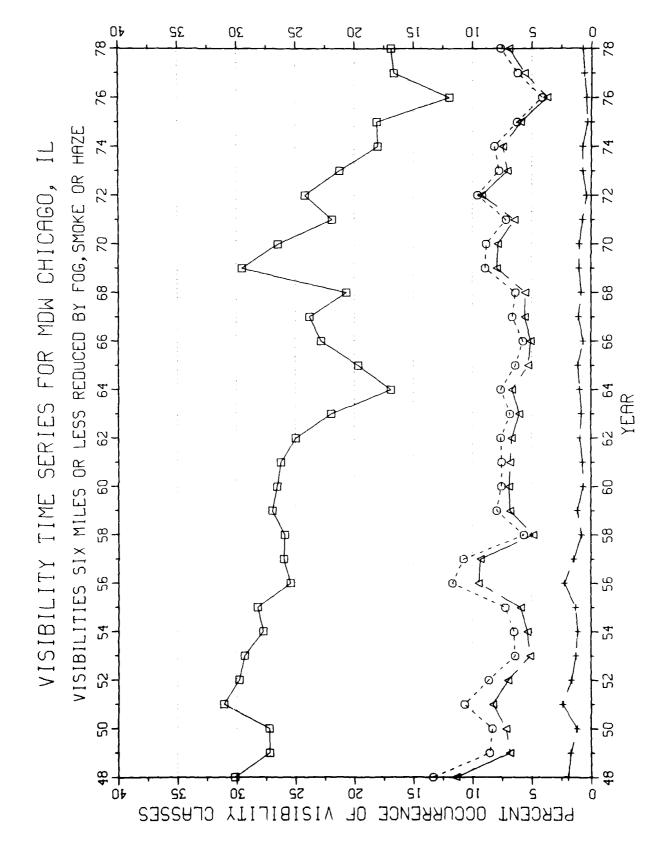


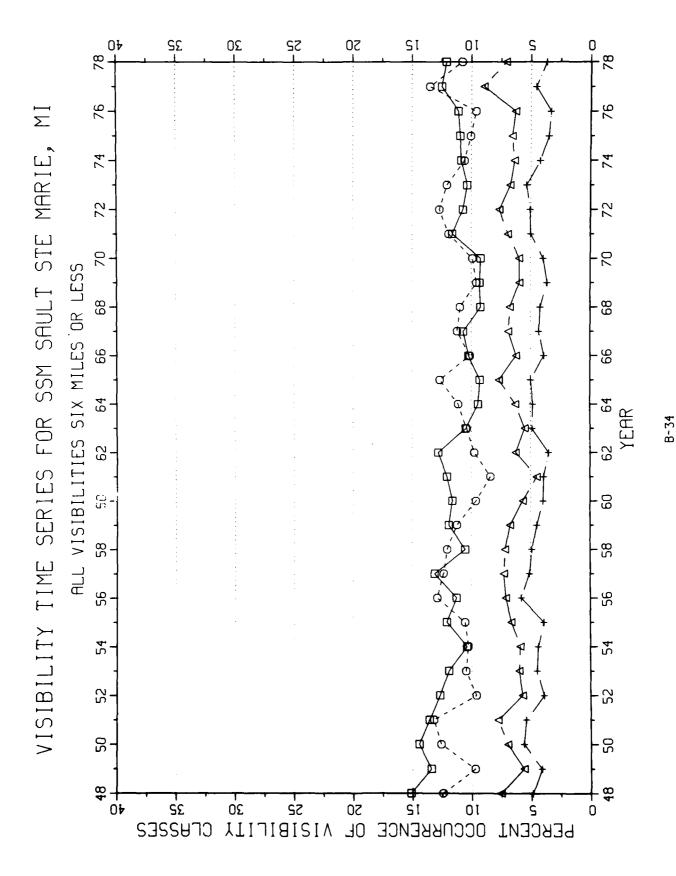
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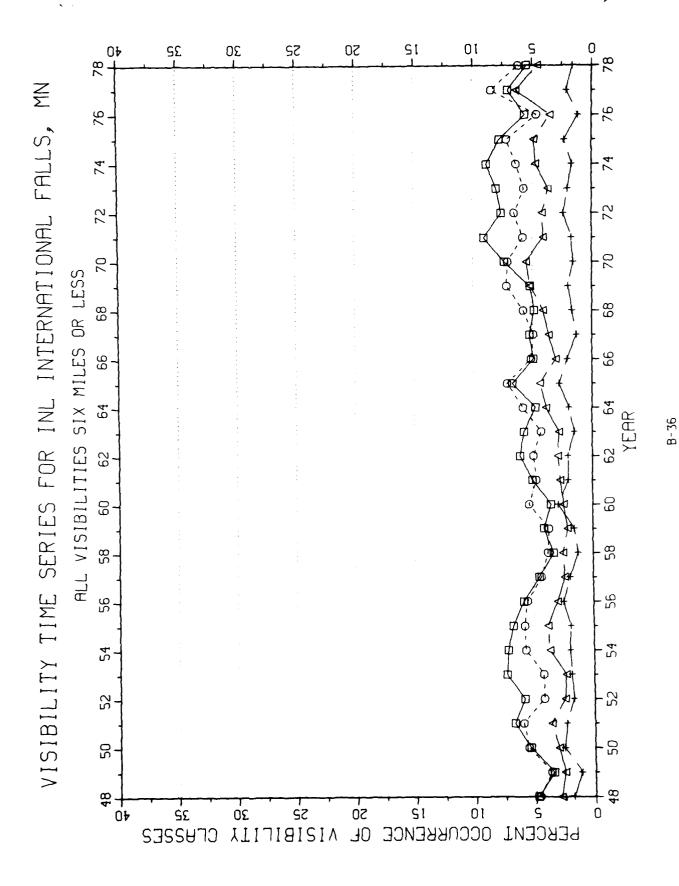


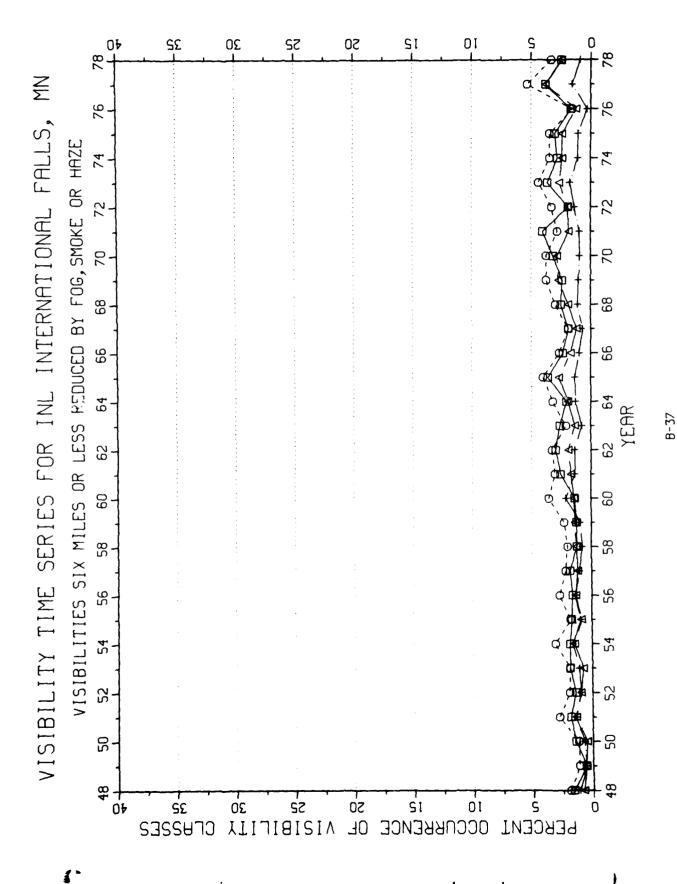


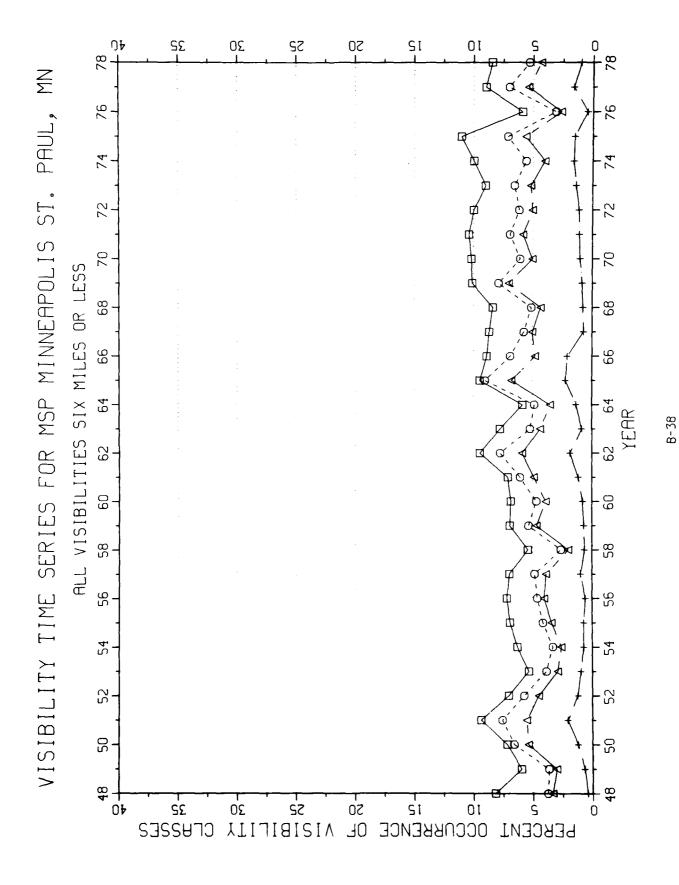


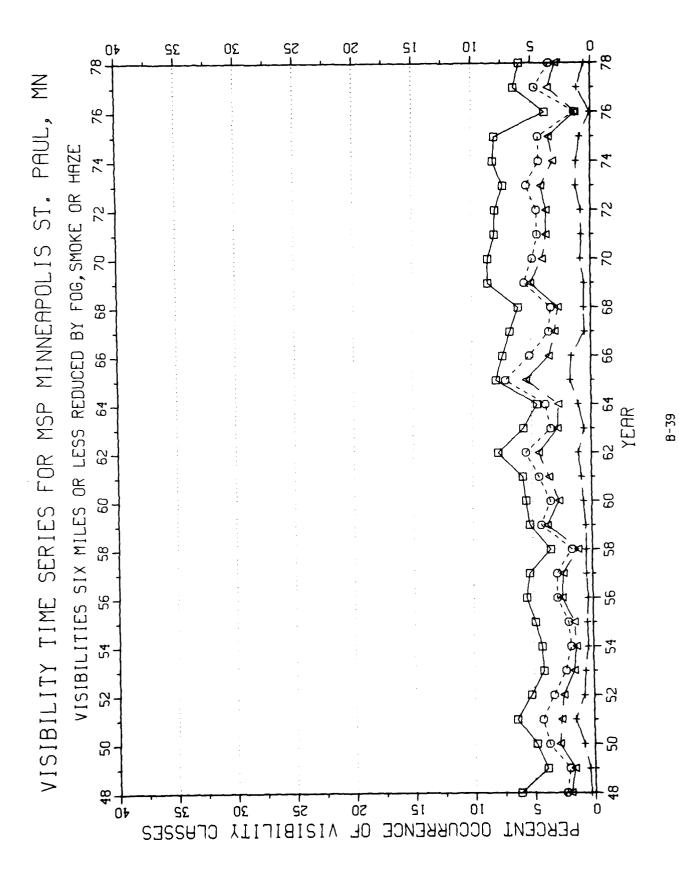
ΟĐ SΣ OΣ SO SI 01 SZ 78 ad 9/ VISIBILITY TIME SERIES FOR SSM SAULT STE MARIE, MI VISIBILITIES SIX MILES OR LESS REDUCED BY FOG, SMOKE OR HAZE 68 9 99 99 64 64 YEAR 62 9 9 28 28 26 26 54 54 25 52 20 50 01 Sz 30 So OE SZS CURSES 10 12 OCCNBRENCE PERCENT ?

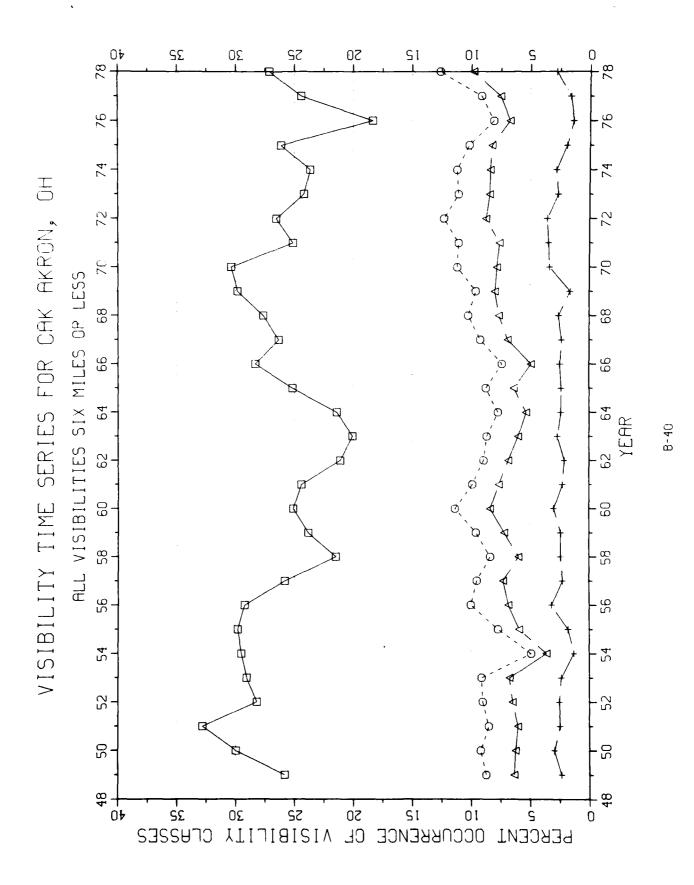
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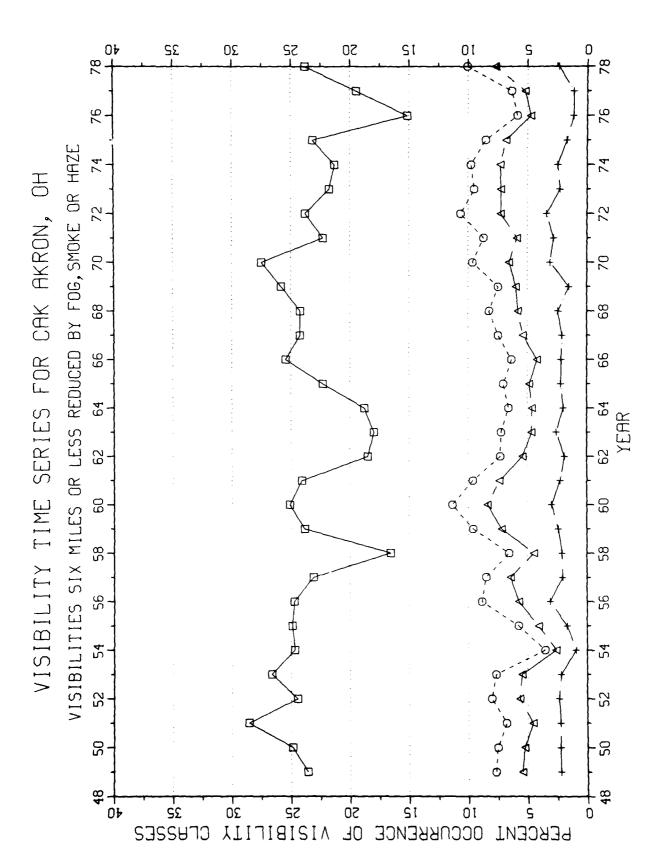


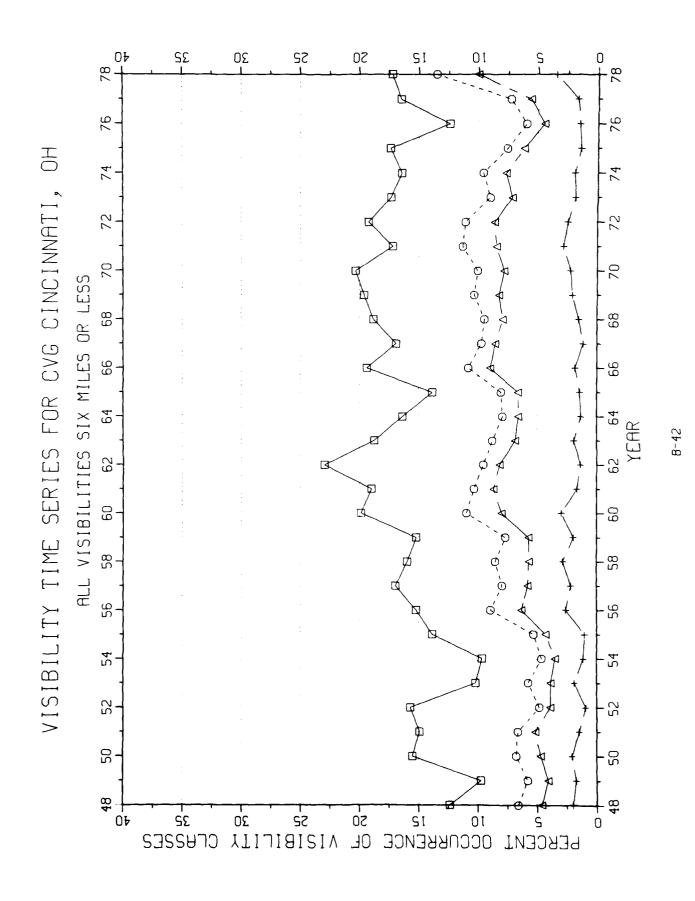


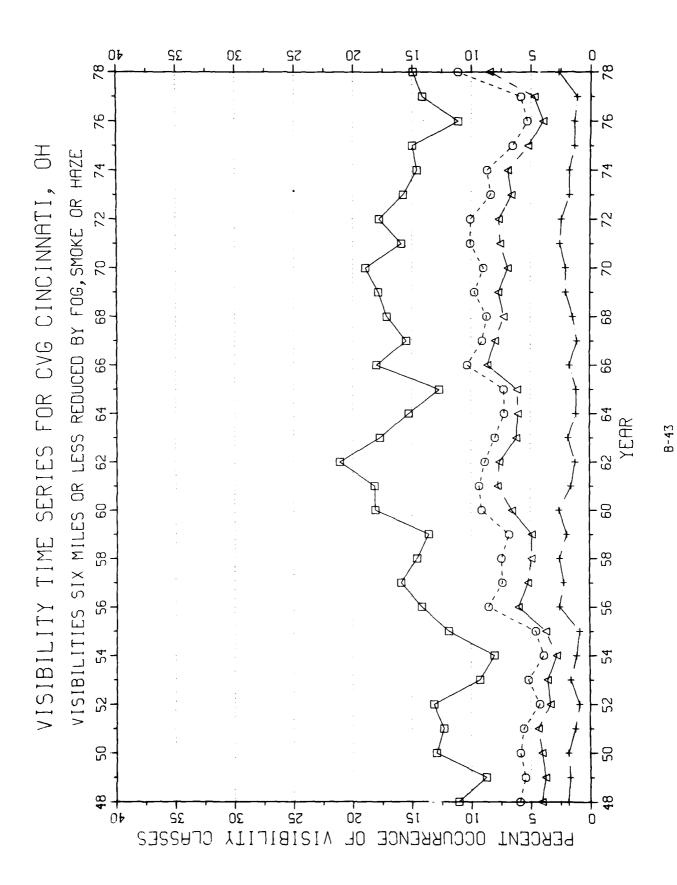


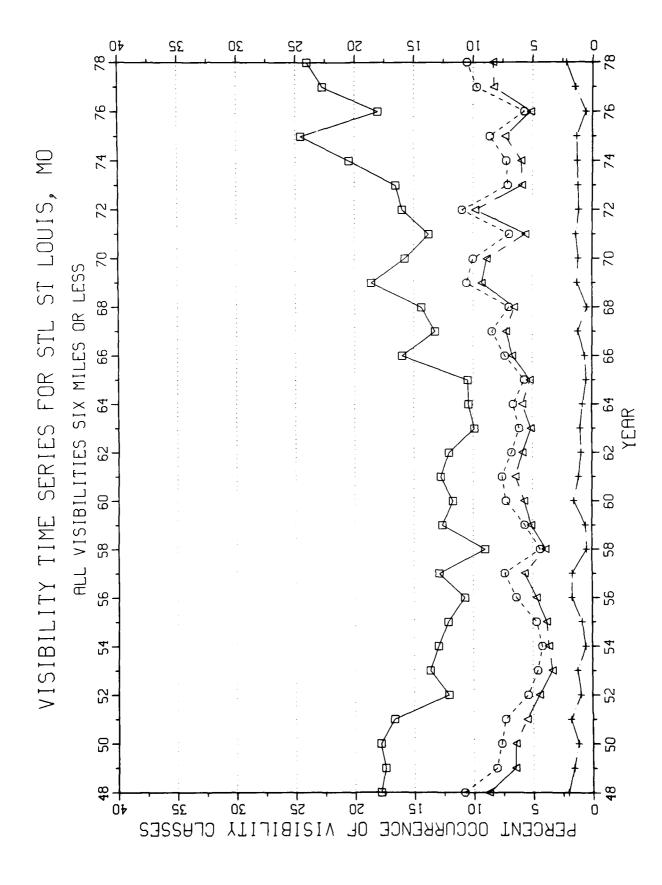


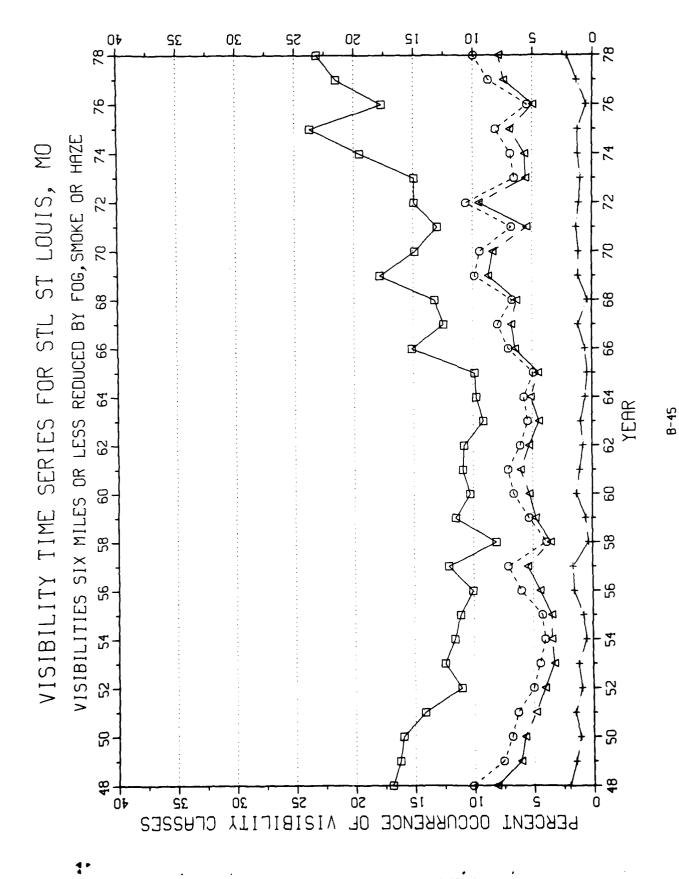


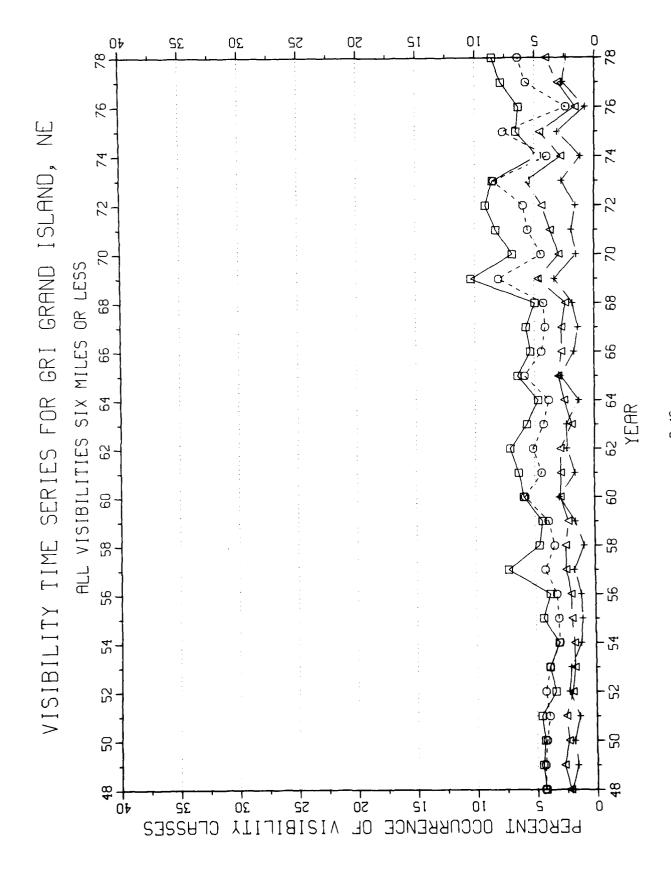


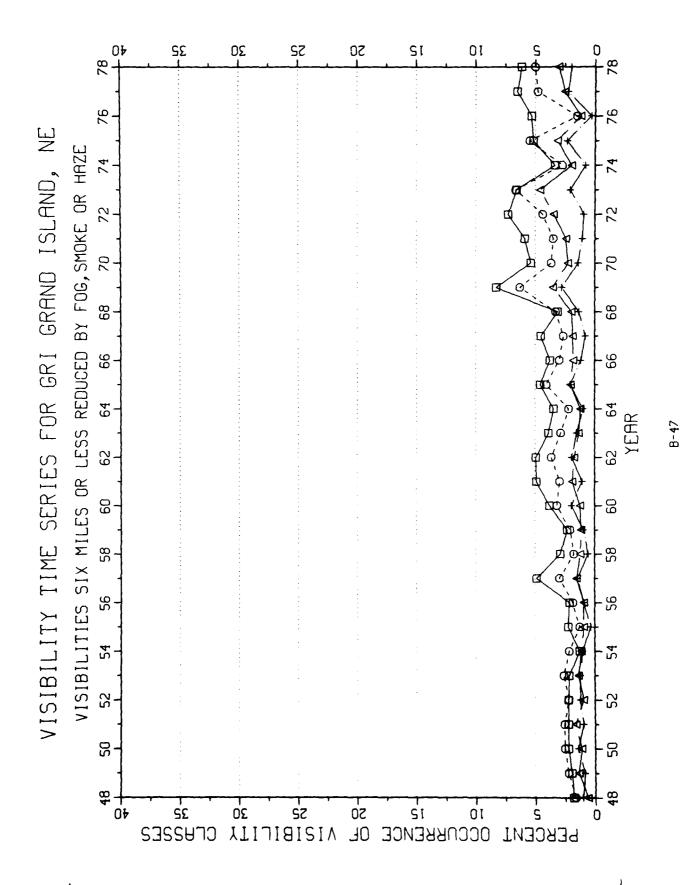


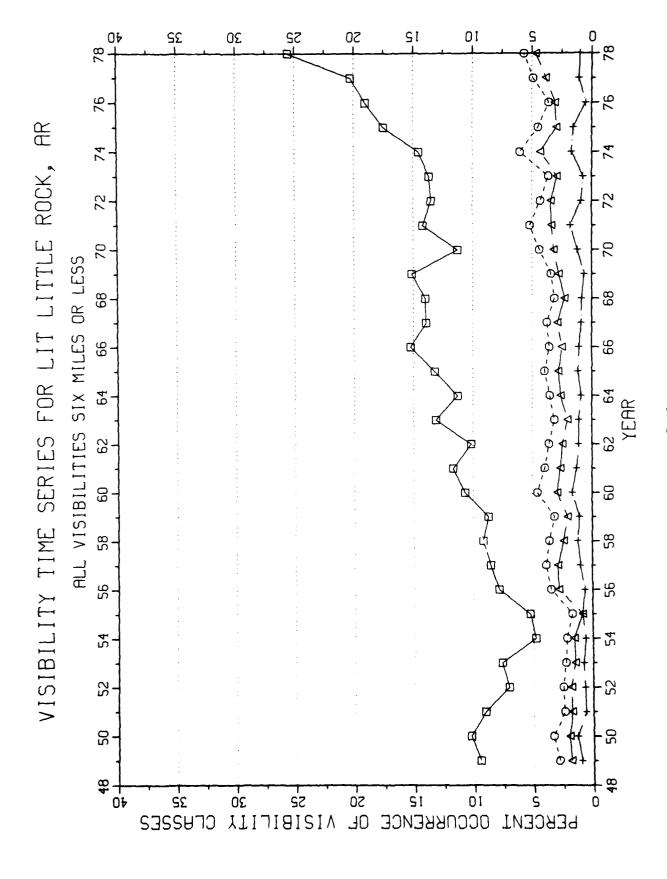


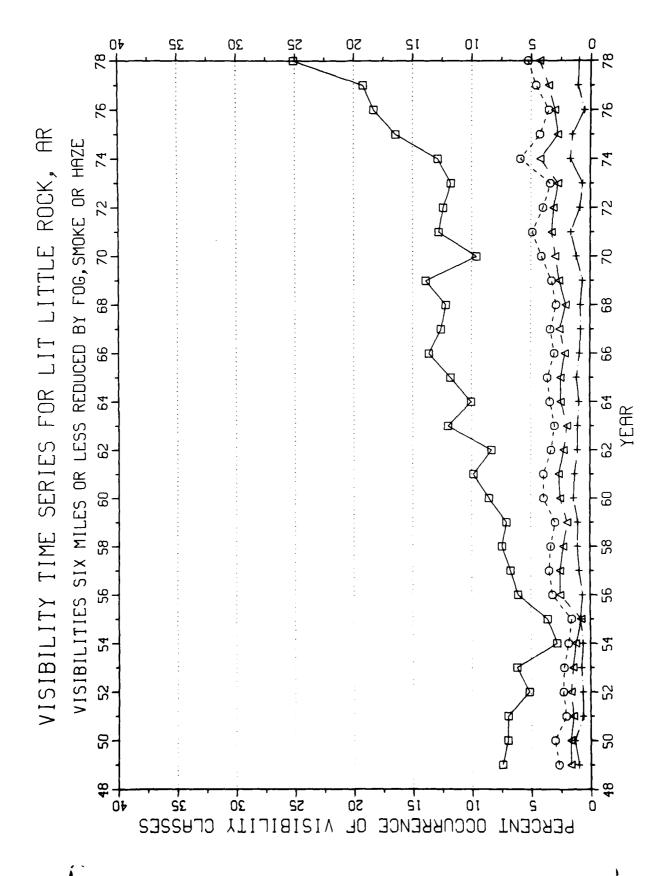


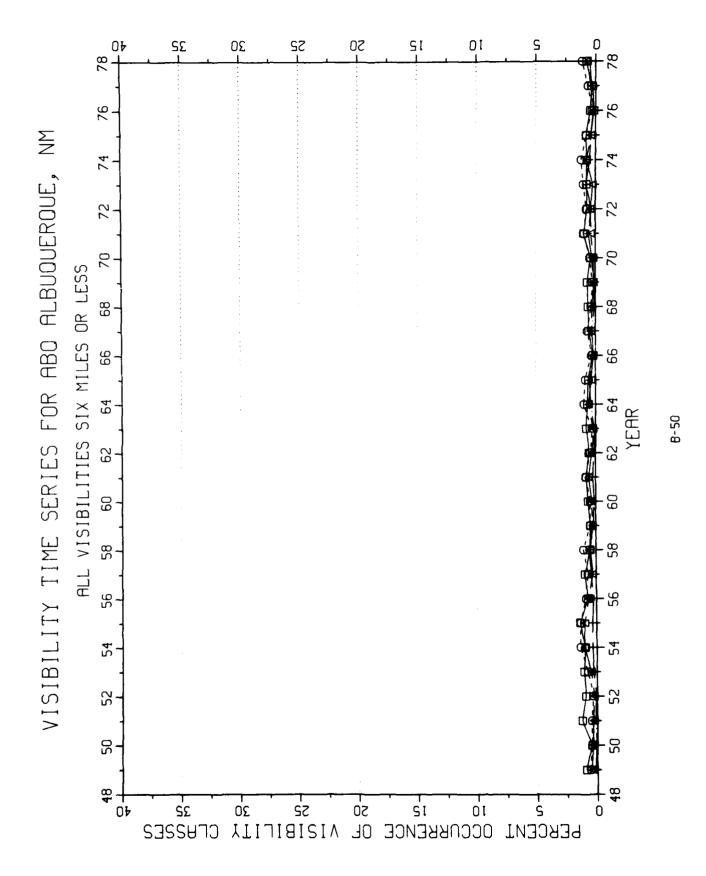


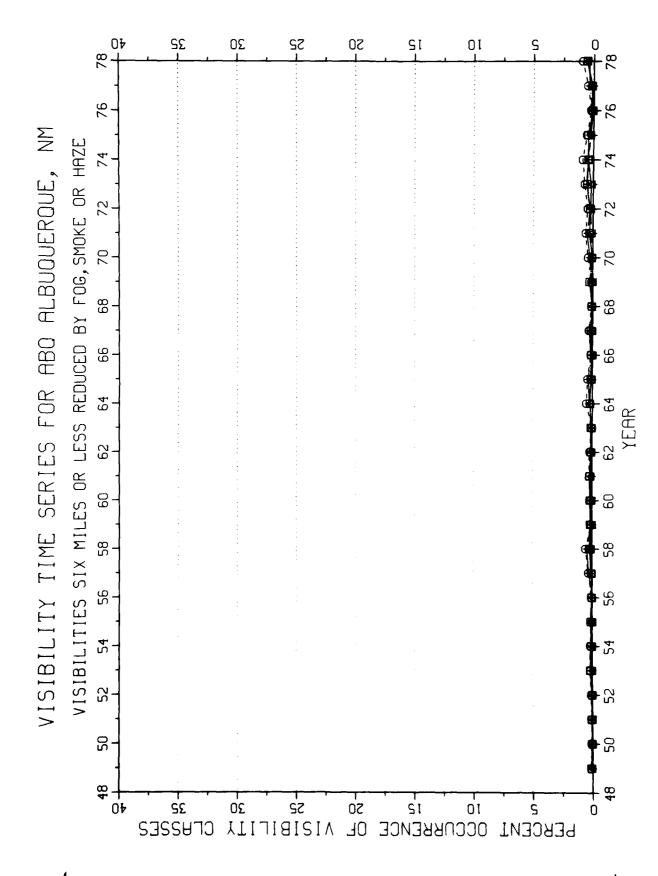












B-51

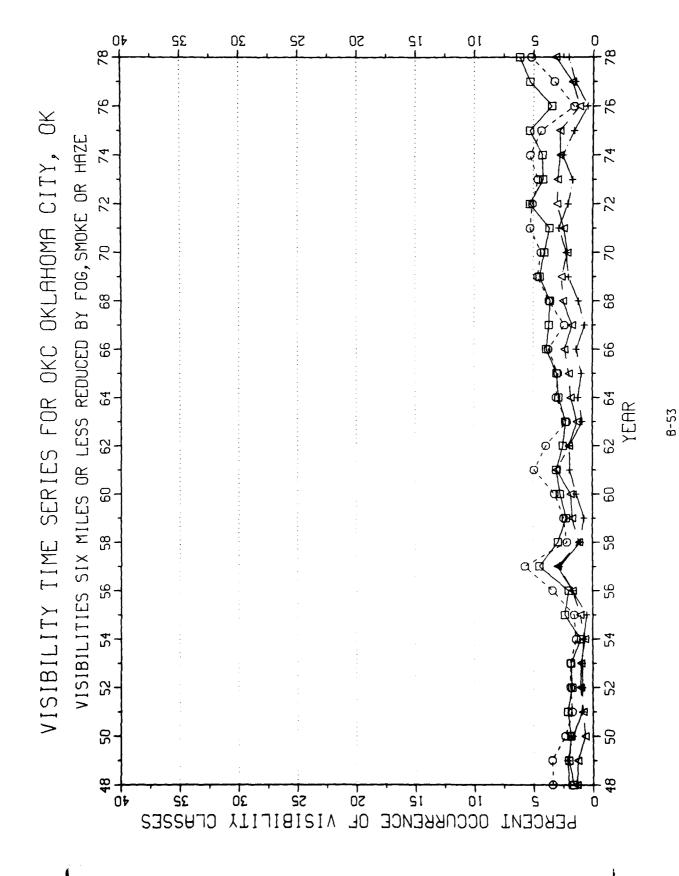
04 SΣ 30 78 9/2 VISIBILITY TIME SERIES FOR OKC OKLAHOMA CITY, OK 74 72 70 70 ALL VISIBILITIES SIX MILES OR LESS 9 64 YEAR - 62 90 9 58 <u> 2</u> 54 54 25 29 0.b 十 SE CCHSSES VISIBILITY SO OF e 10 12 BEBCENI OCCNBBENCE ò

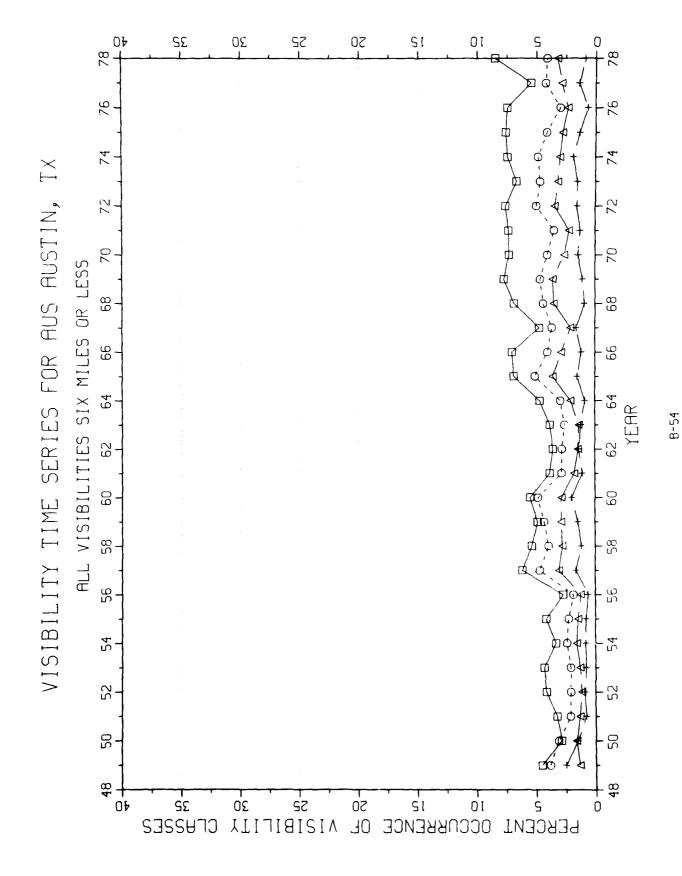
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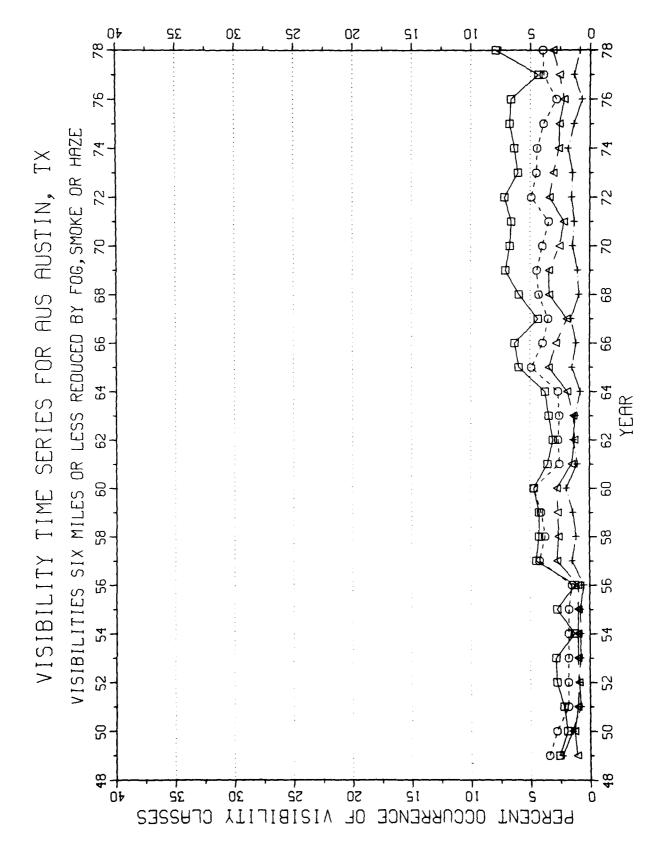
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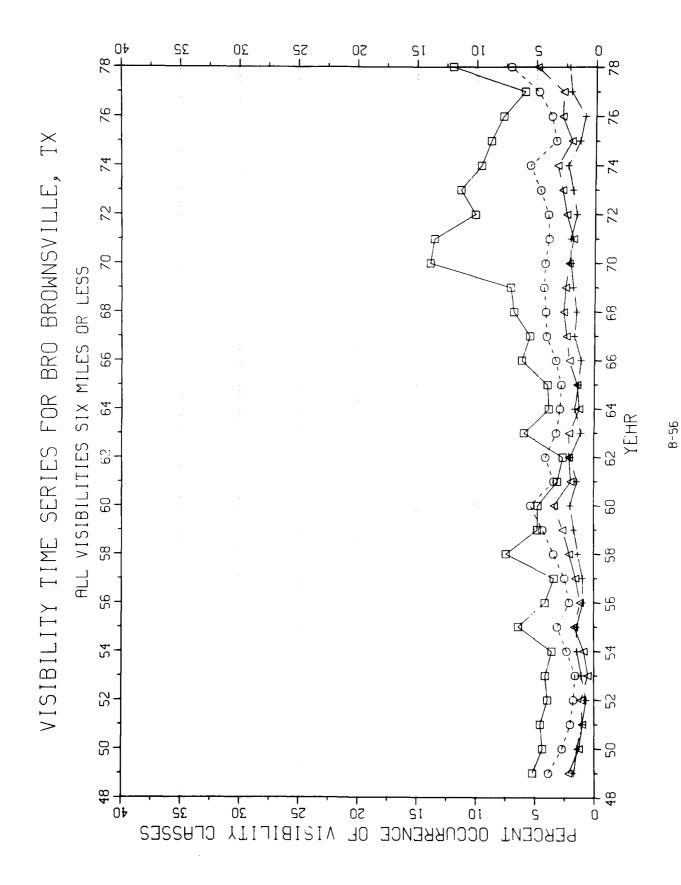
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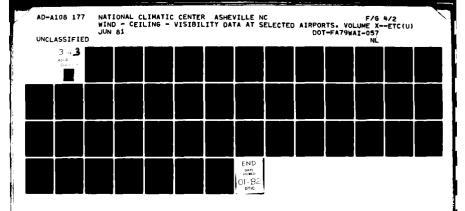
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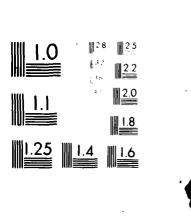






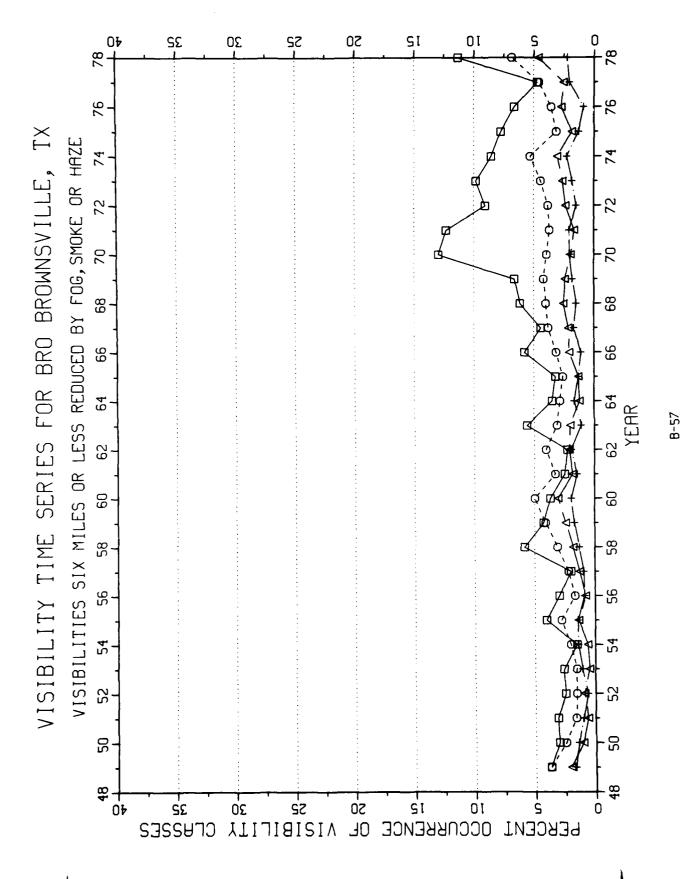
## 3 OF

## ADA 108177



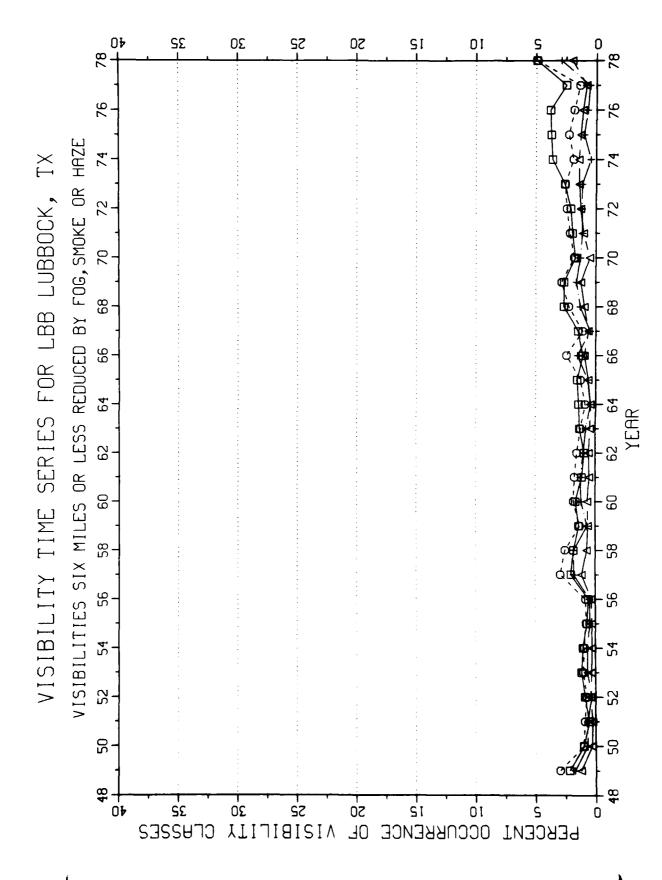
Microcopy Resolution 1950 chart

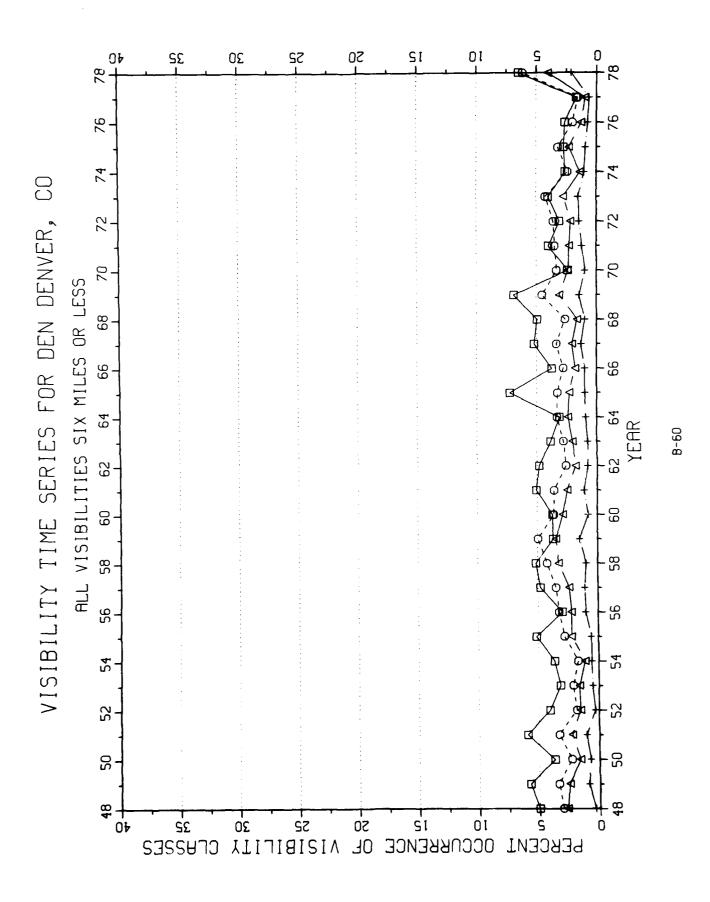
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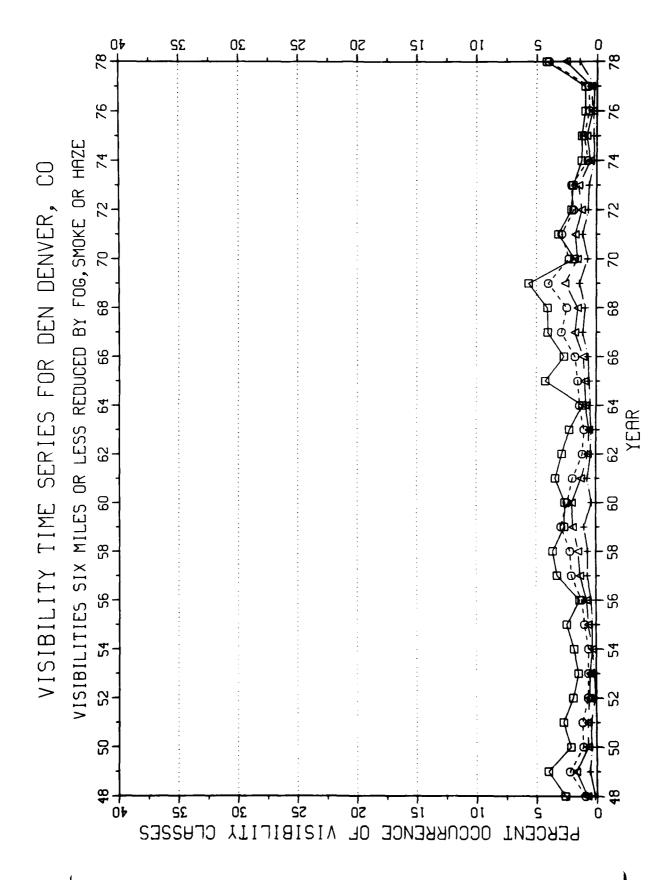


SΣ 0Σ SO SI SZ S 9/ 9/ VISIBILITY TIME SERIES FOR LBB LUBBOCK, TX ALL VISIBILITIES SIX MILES OR LESS CFUZZEZ 10 12 SO SE 30 oʻz 

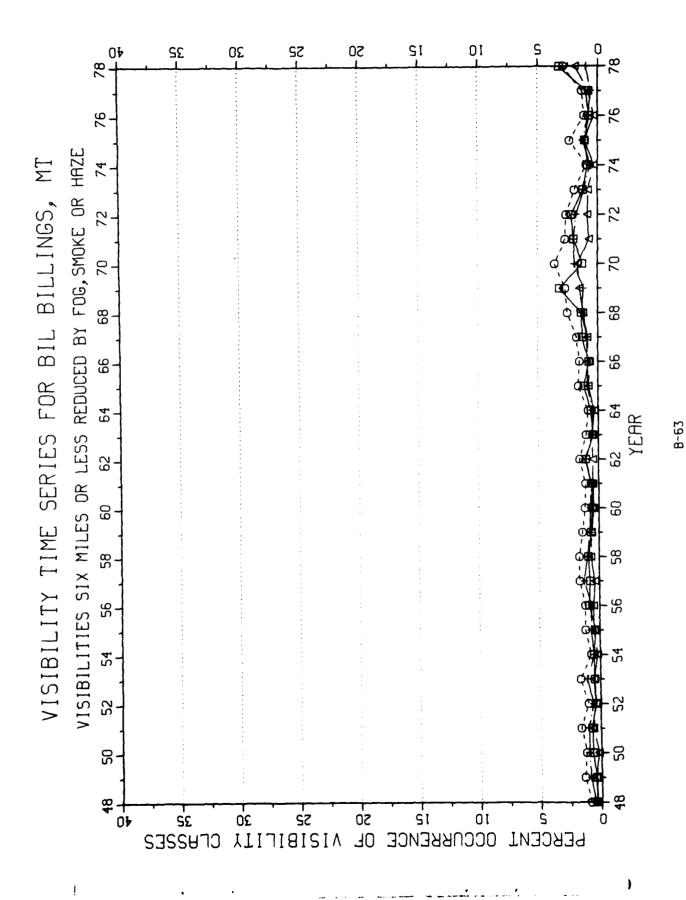
B-58

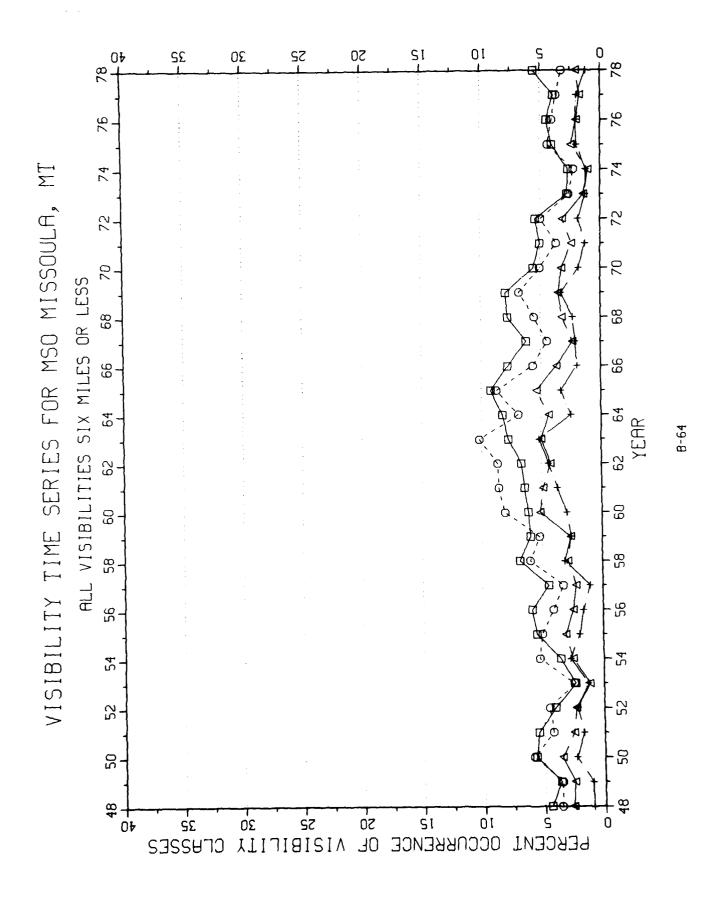


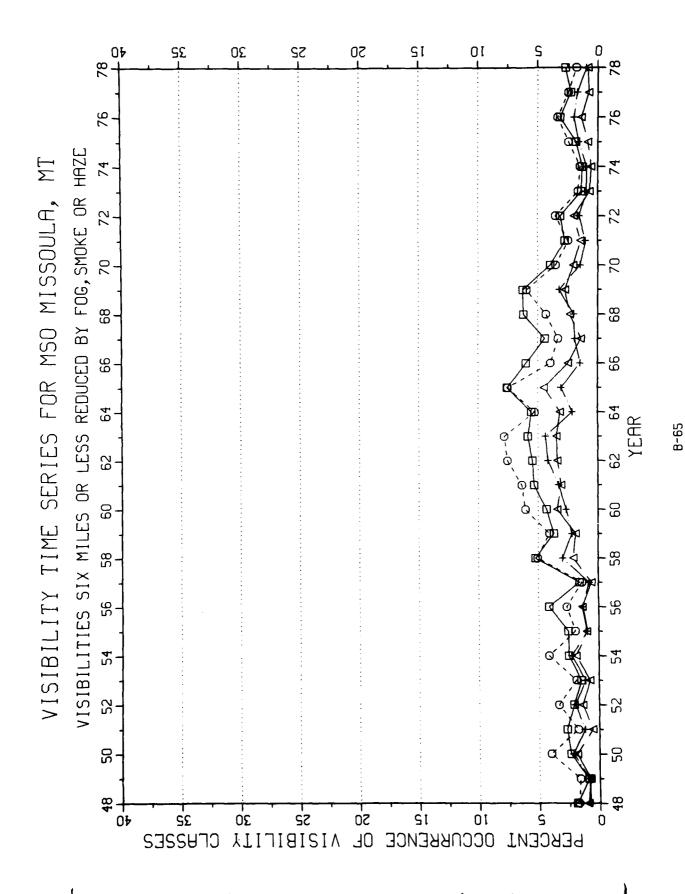


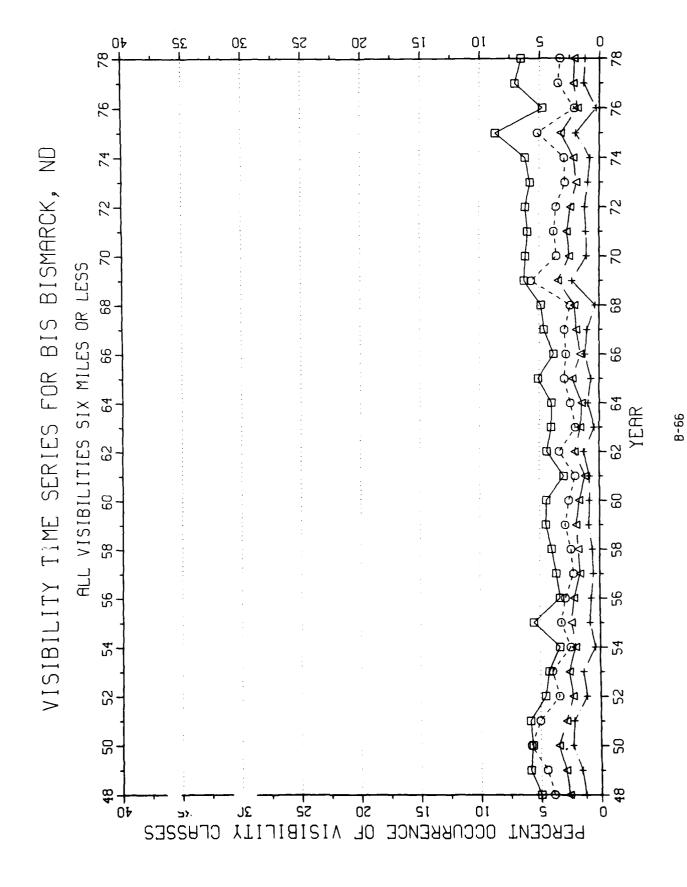


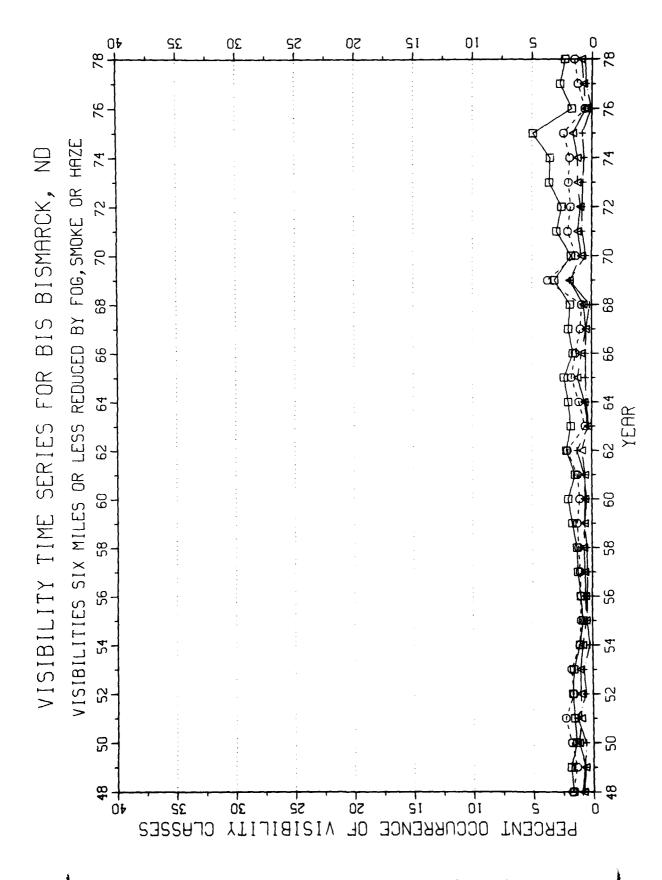
SΣ 1 SZ SO SI ٥Į 9/ Σ VISIBILITY TIME SERIES FOR BIL BILLINGS, ALL VISIBILITIES SIX MILES OR LESS PERCENT OCCURRENCE OF VISIBILITY CFUZZEZ



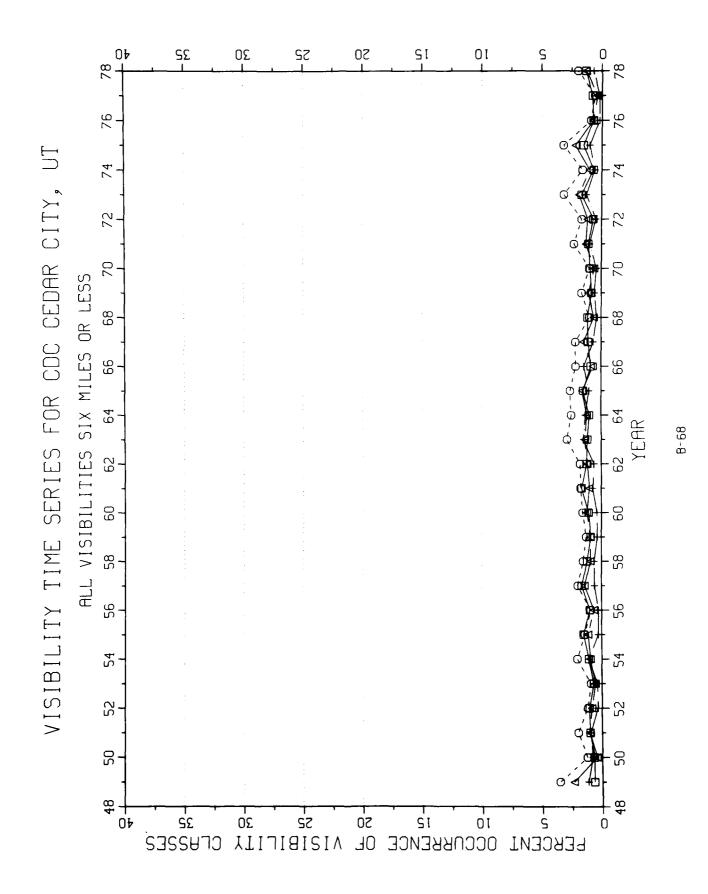


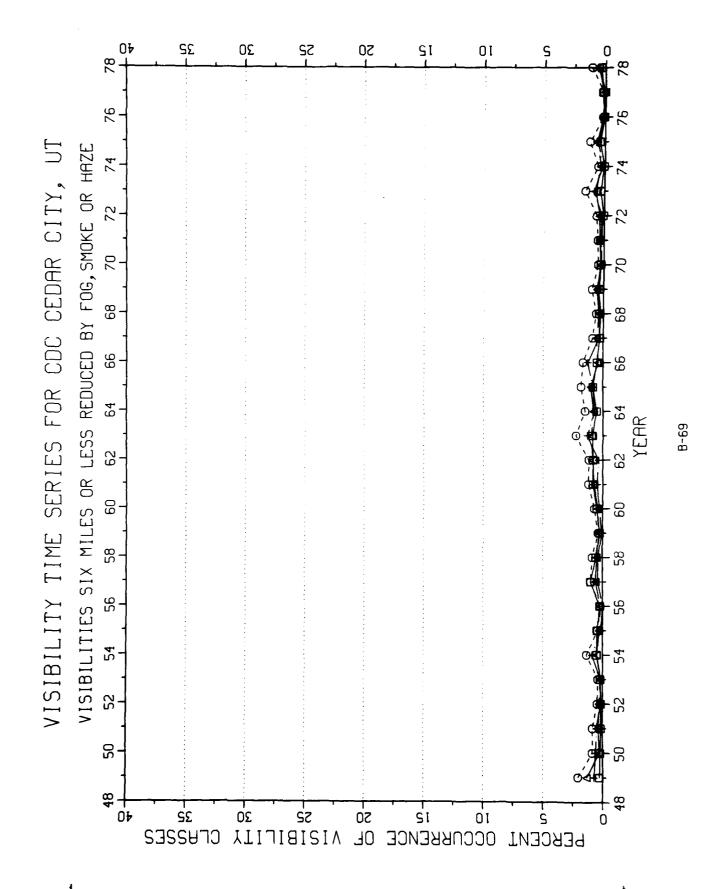


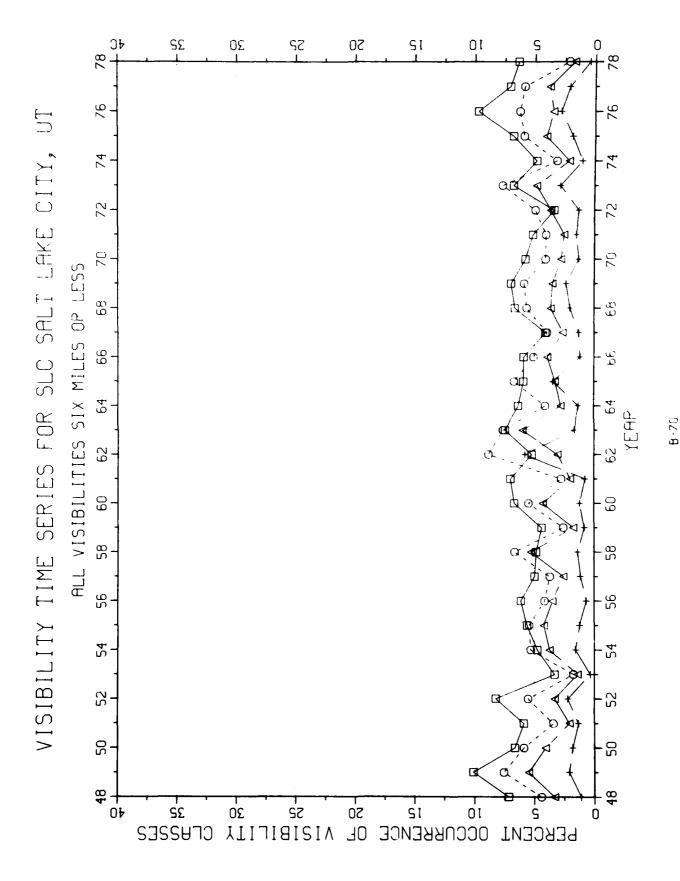


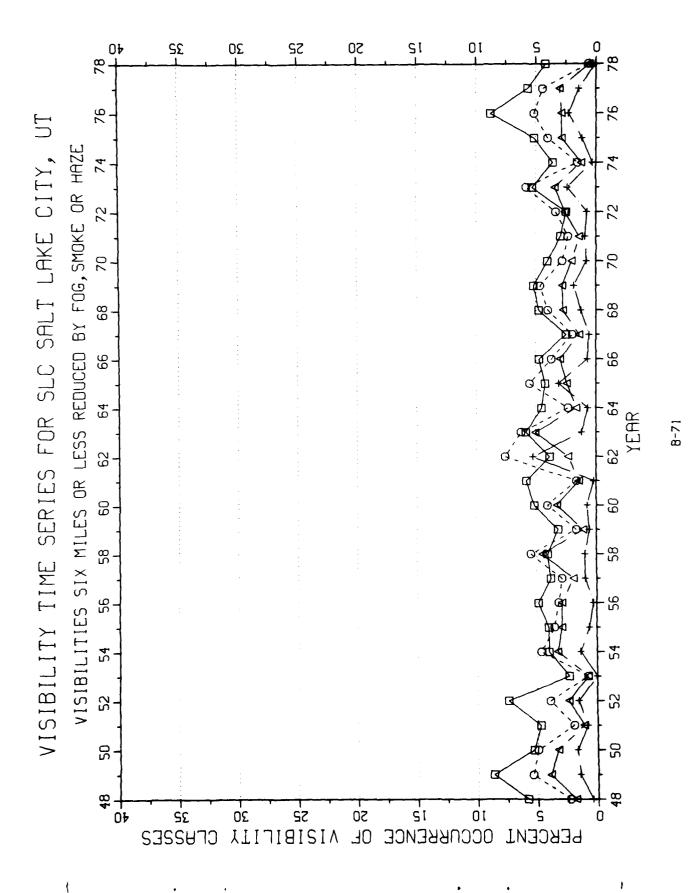


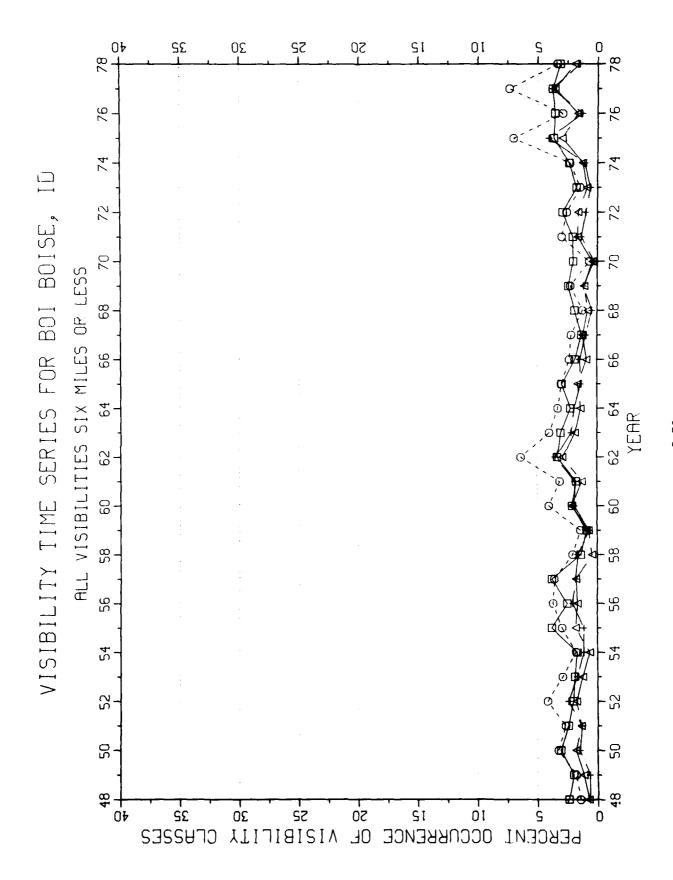
B-67

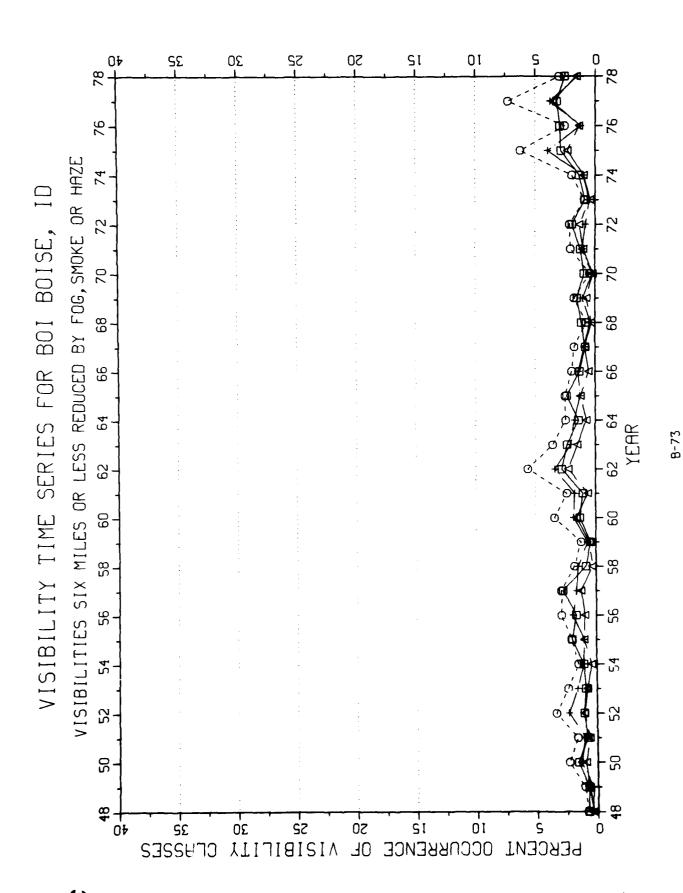


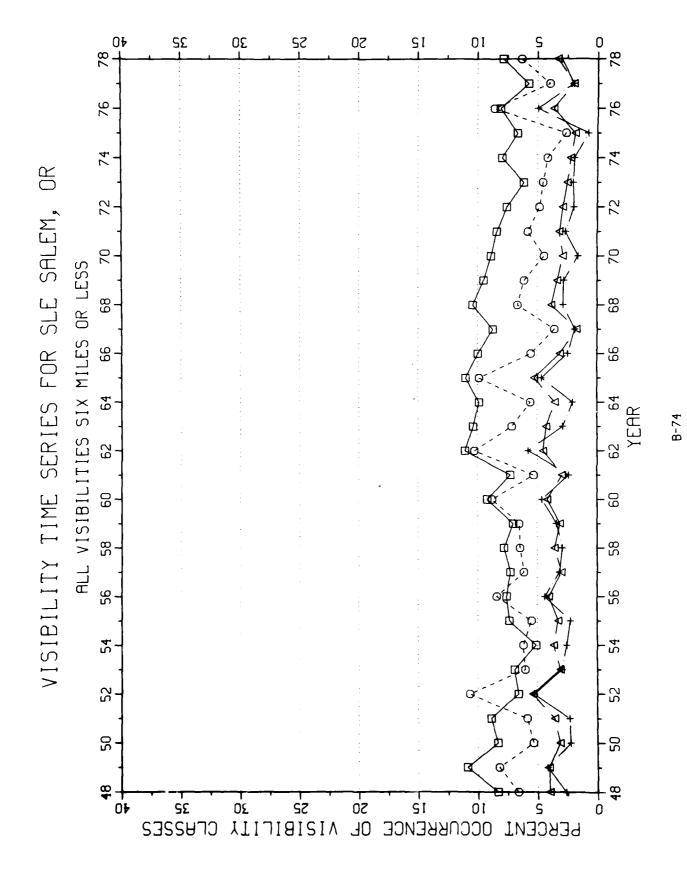


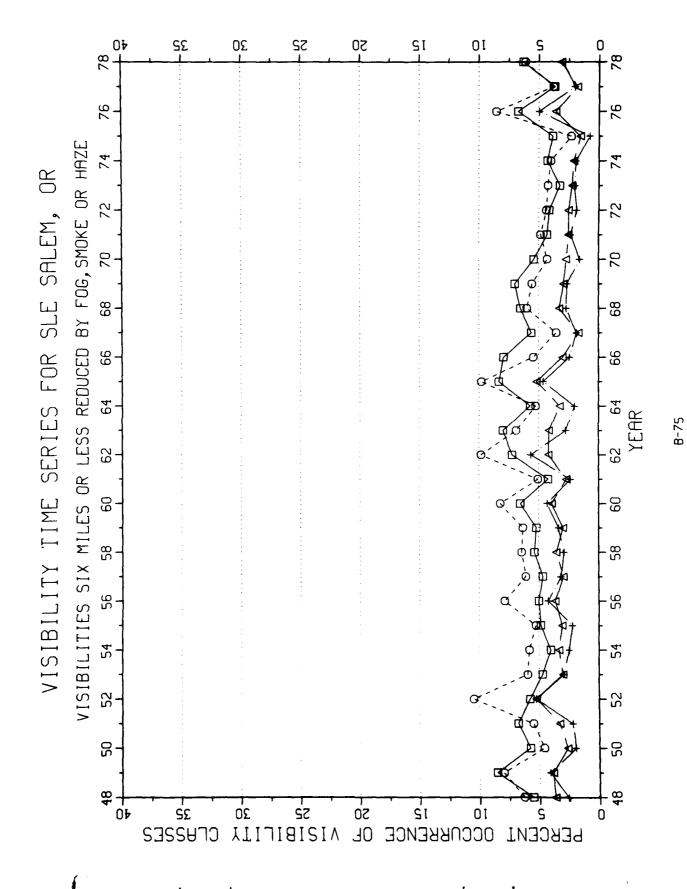


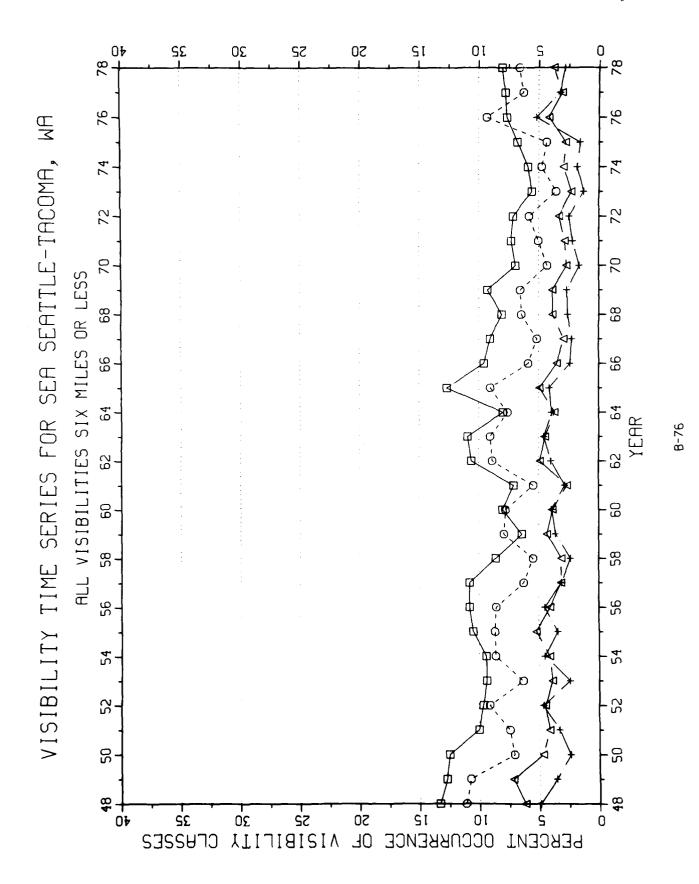


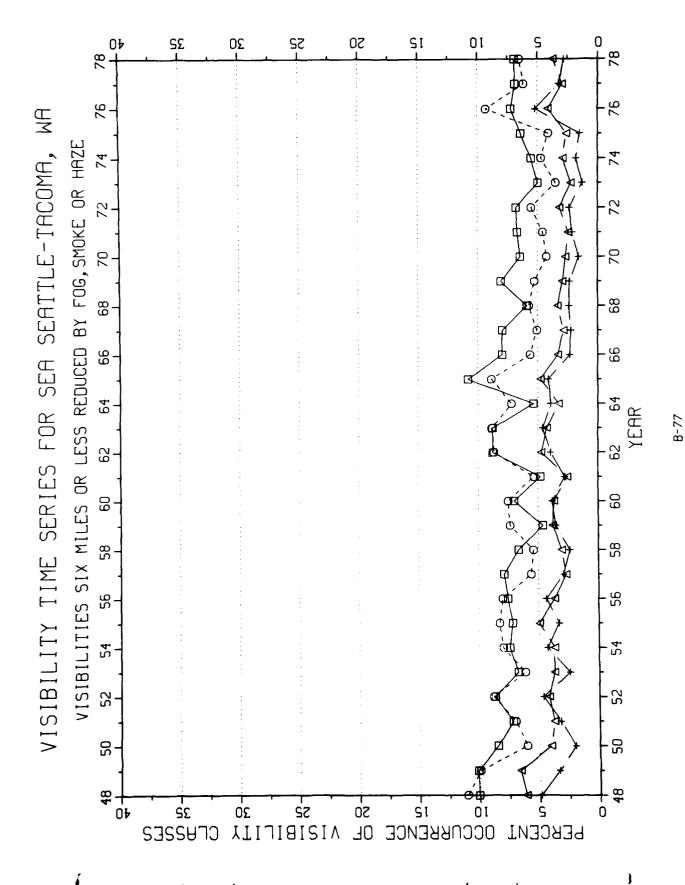


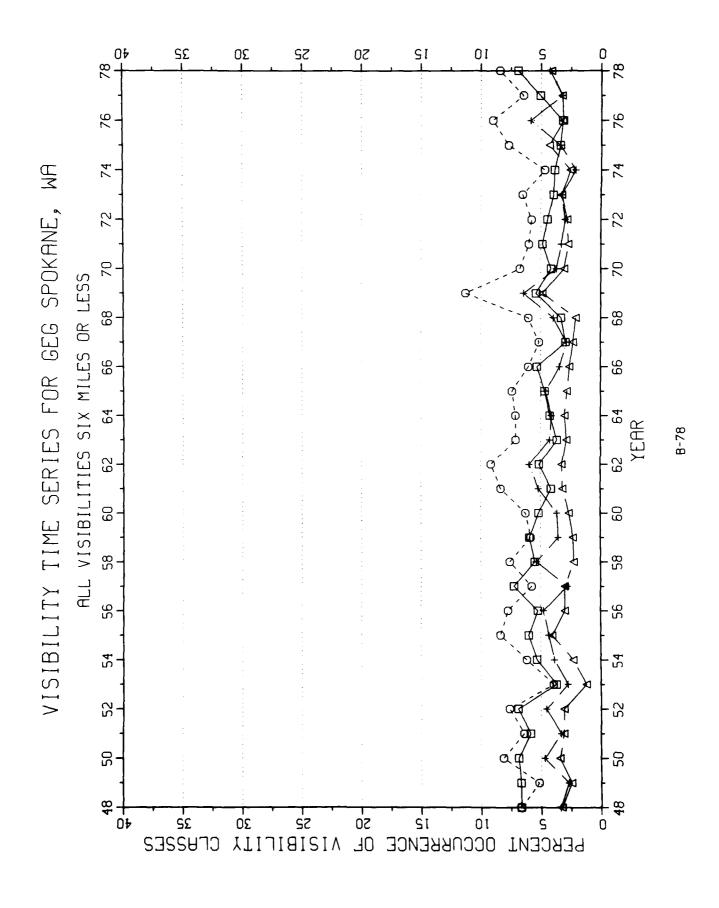


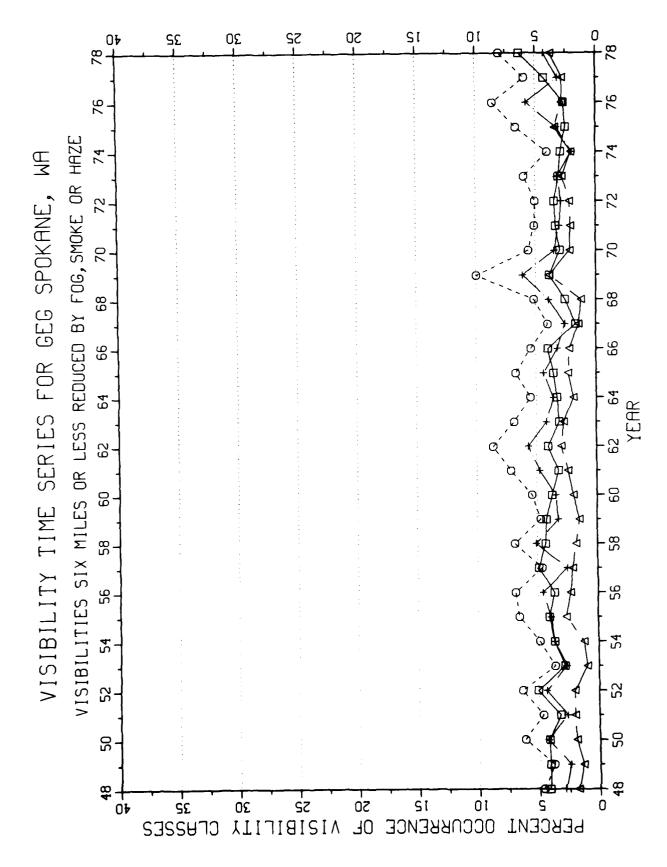






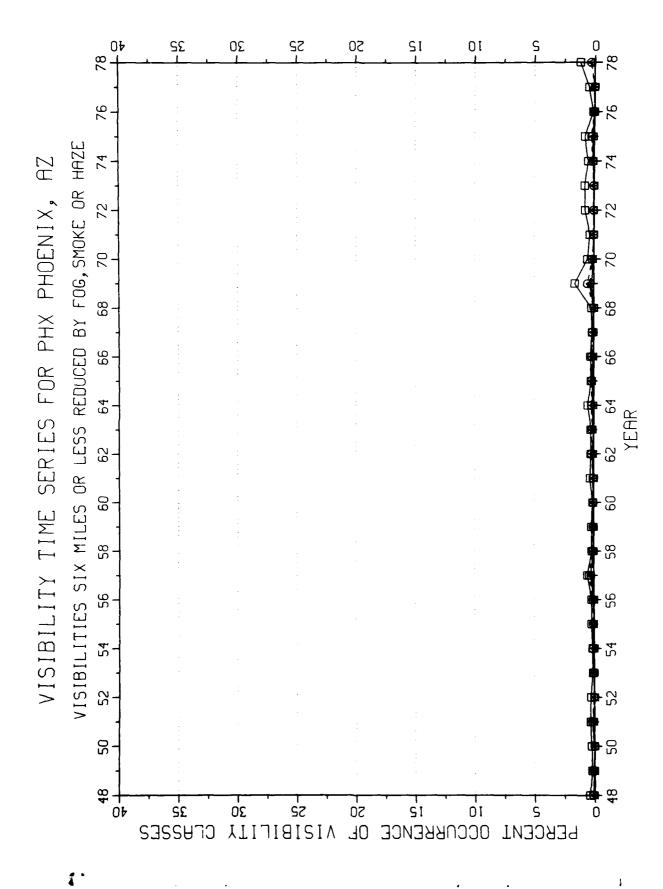


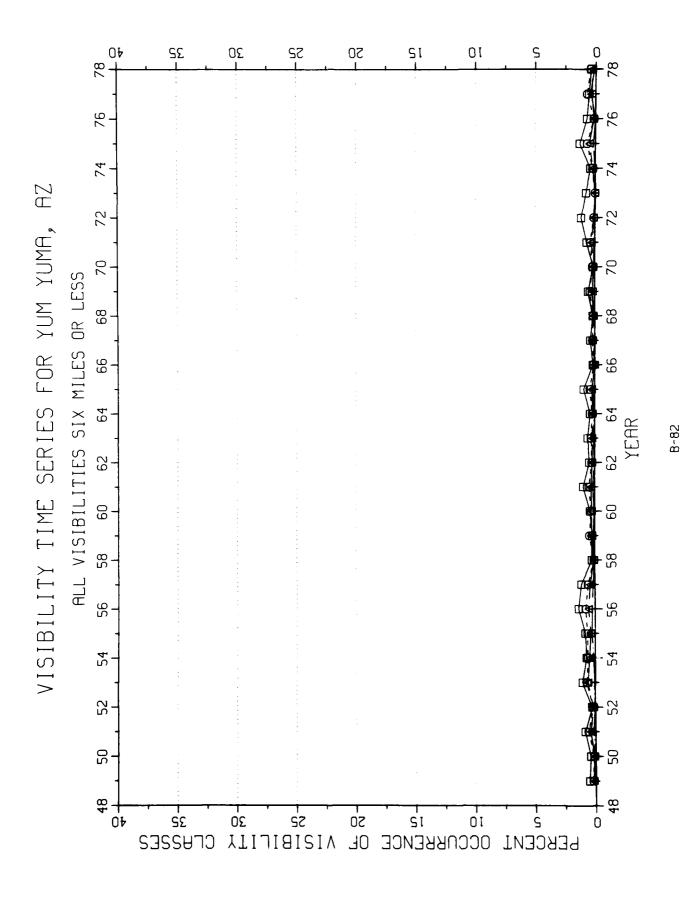


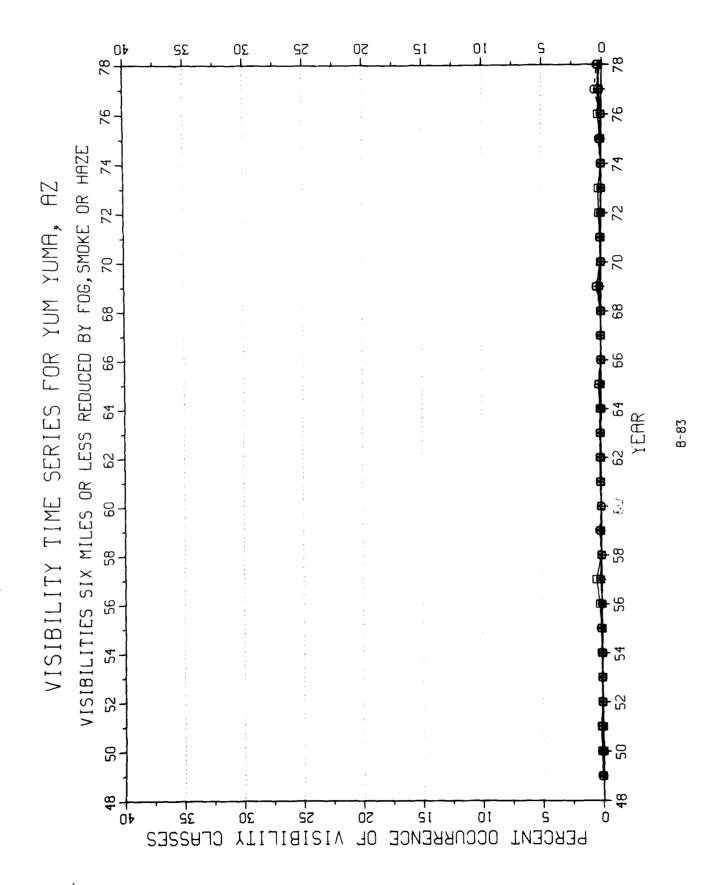


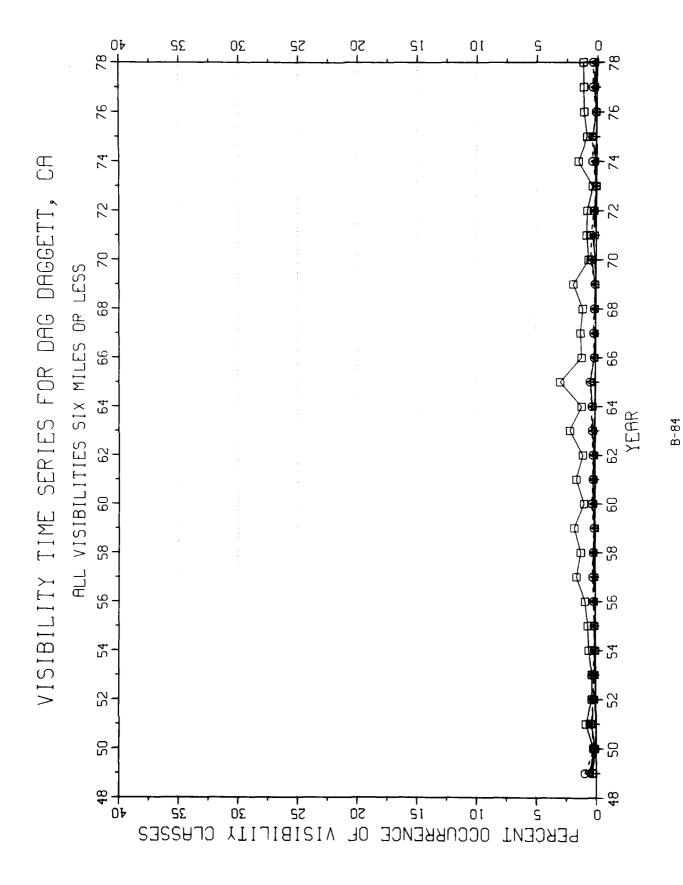
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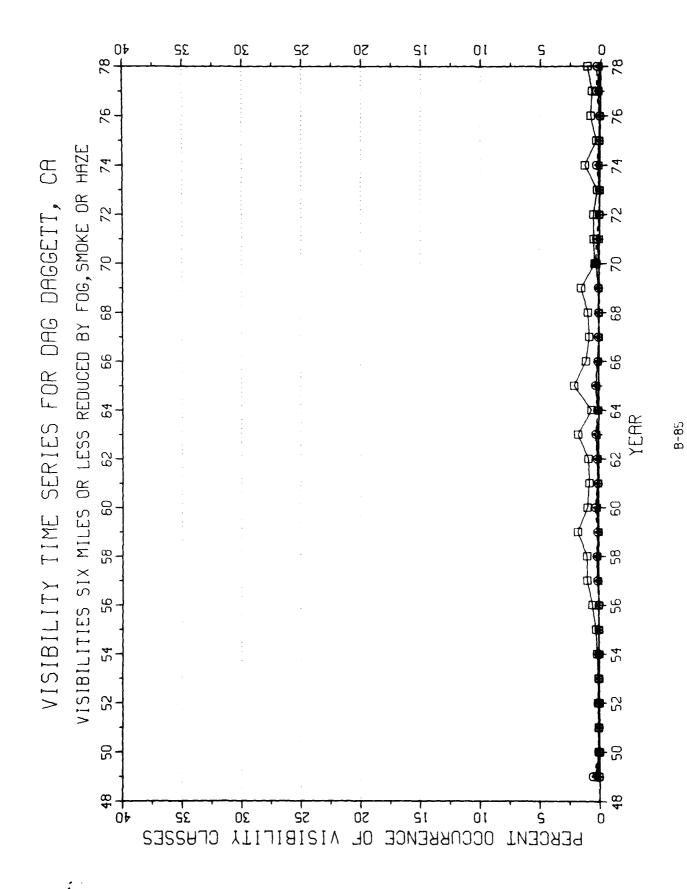
SΣ 04 QΣ SZ SO 12 01 S 78 76 ИΖ 74 VISIBILITY TIME SERIES FOR PHX PHOENIX, 72 70 ALL VISIBILITIES SIX MILES OR LESS 9 64 62 9 58 26 54 25 20 48 03 SE CCHSSES SO S2 30 PERCENT OCCURRENCE SI Ò

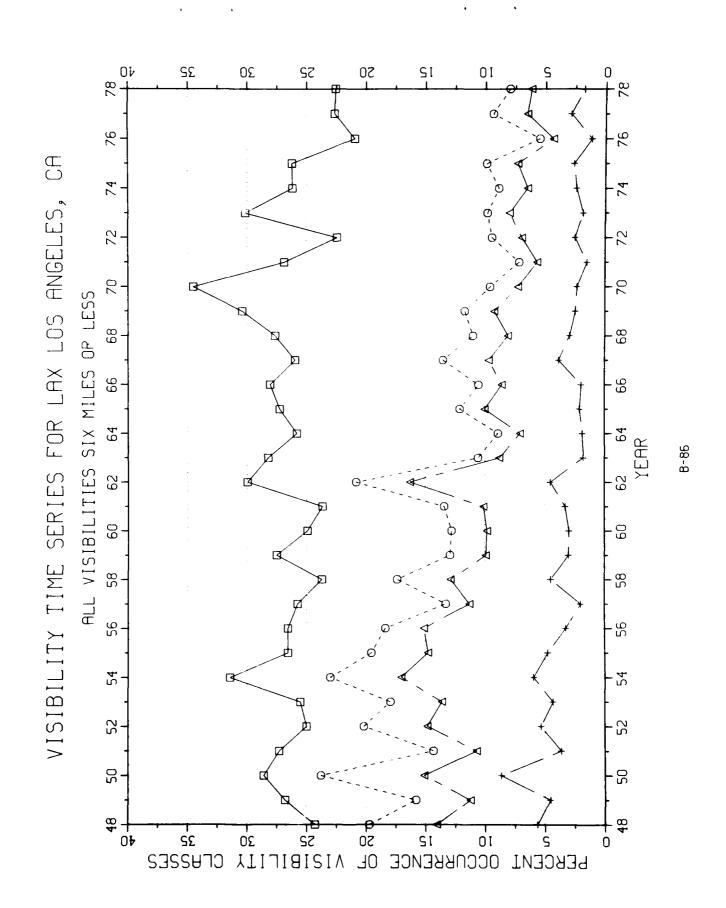


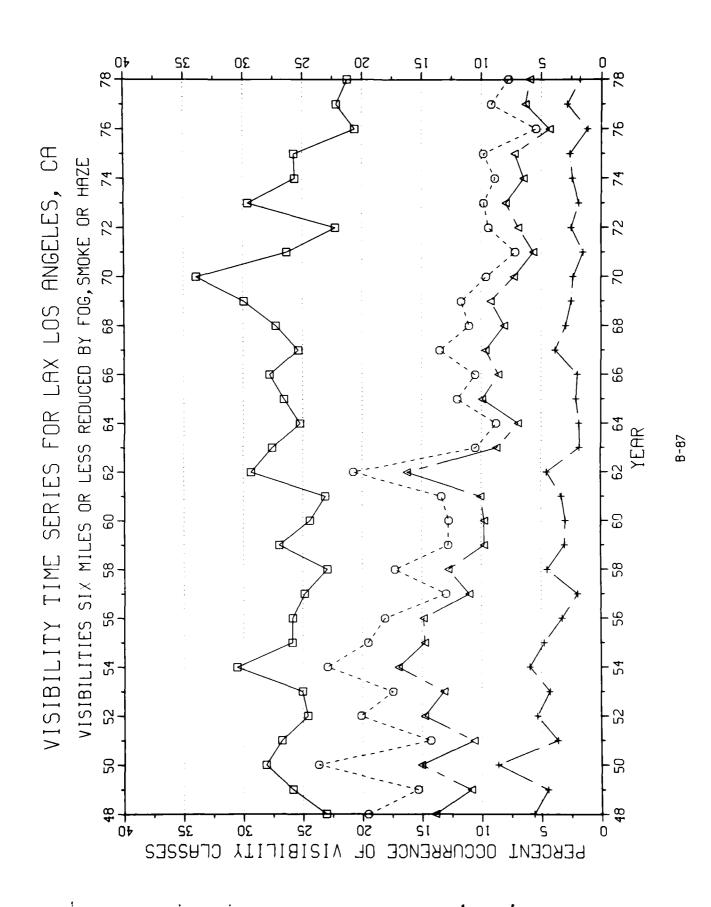


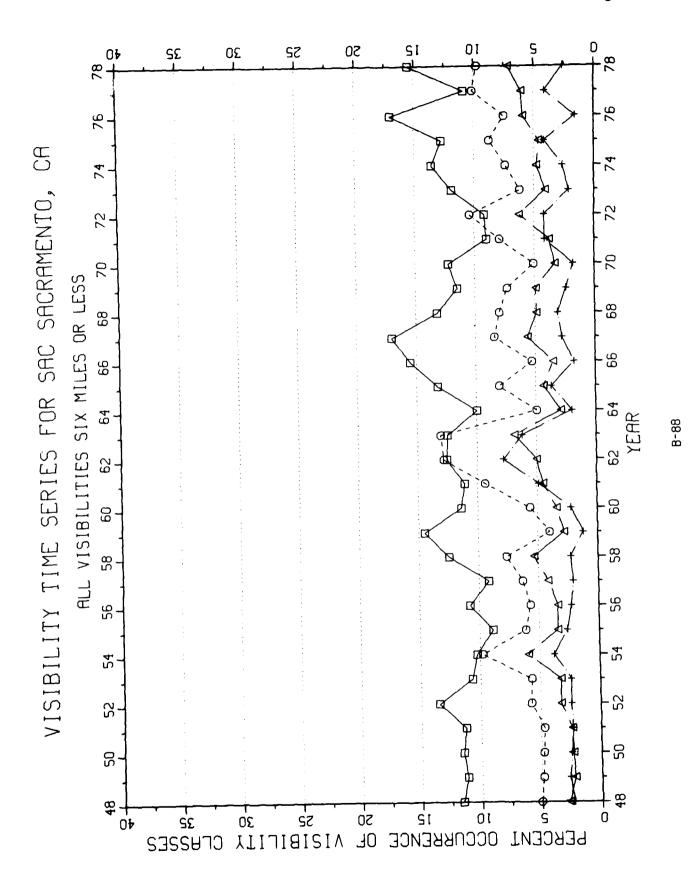


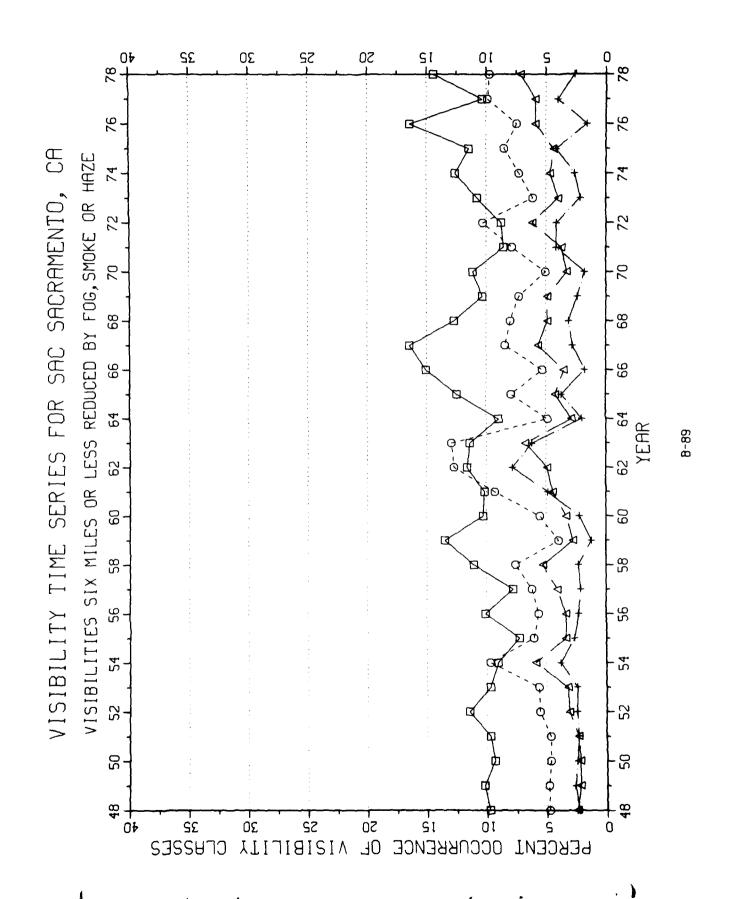




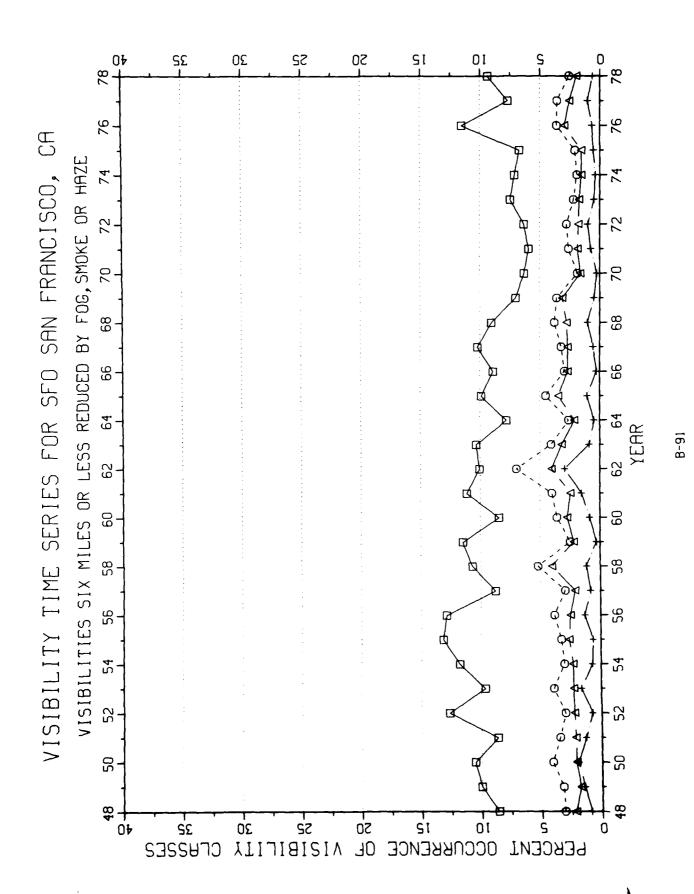






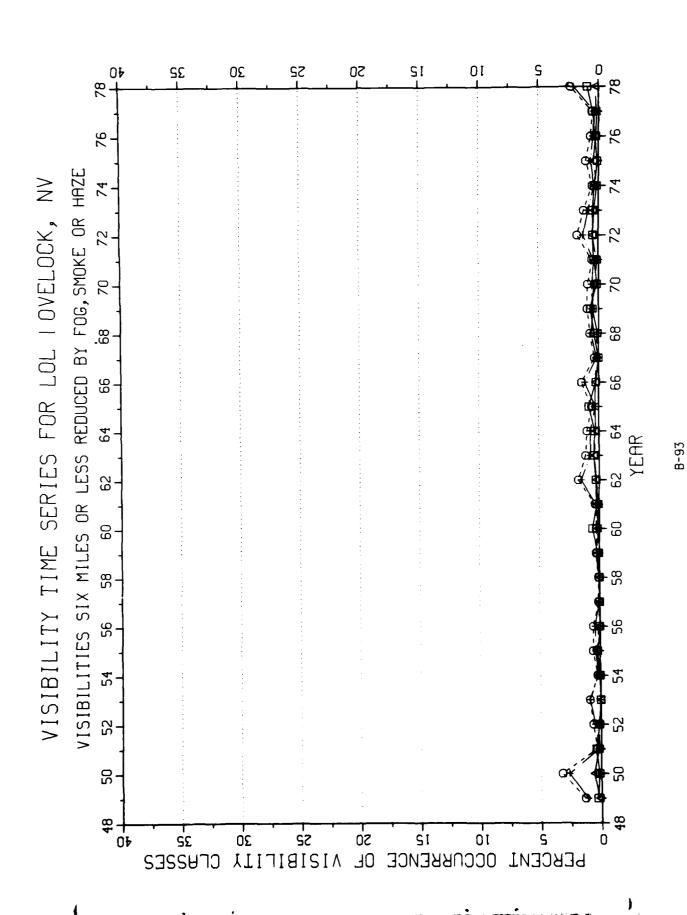


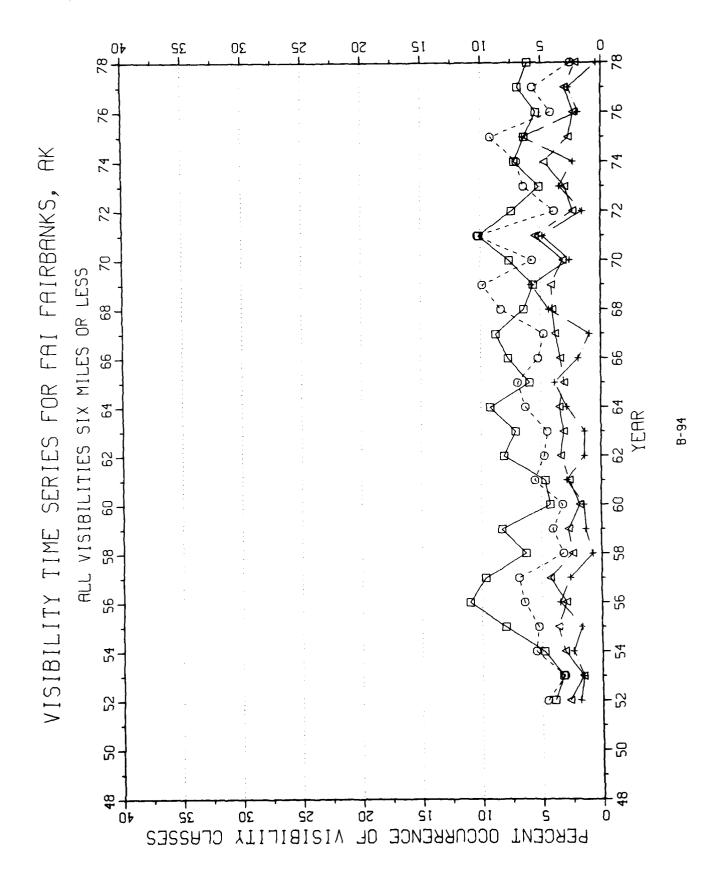
SΣ S١ SZ οţ 9/ VISIBILITY TIME SERIES FOR SFO SAN FRANCISCO, CA ALL VISIBILITIES SIX MILES OR LESS 20. SO OF CLASSES VISIBILITY 10 12 OCCNBRENCE PERCENT 5

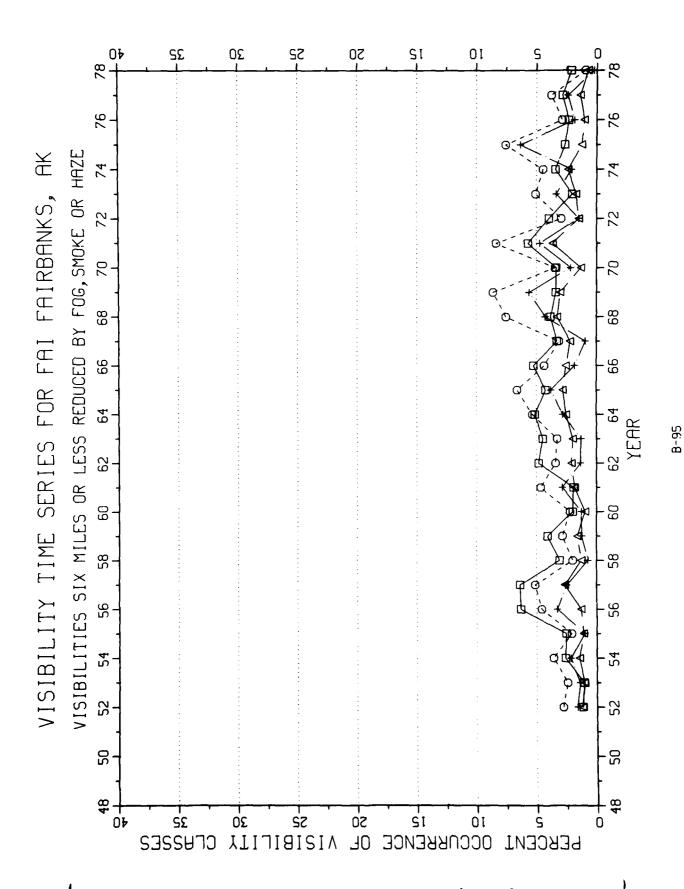


04 SΣ 0Σ SZ SO SI 01 78 9/ VISIBILITY TIME SERIES FOR LOL LOVELOCK, NV 74 70 ALL VISIBILITIES SIX MILES OR LESS 89 99 64 62 9 28 26 54 25 20 01 4 4 PERCENT OCCURRENCE Se 30 3e 0F 20

8-92







0Σ 9/ VISIBILITY TIME SERIES FOR JNU JUNEAU, AK ALL VISIBILITIES SIX MILES OR LESS YEAR 0} # + CFUZZEZ SO OF 10 12 OCCORRENCE VISIBILITY PERCENT

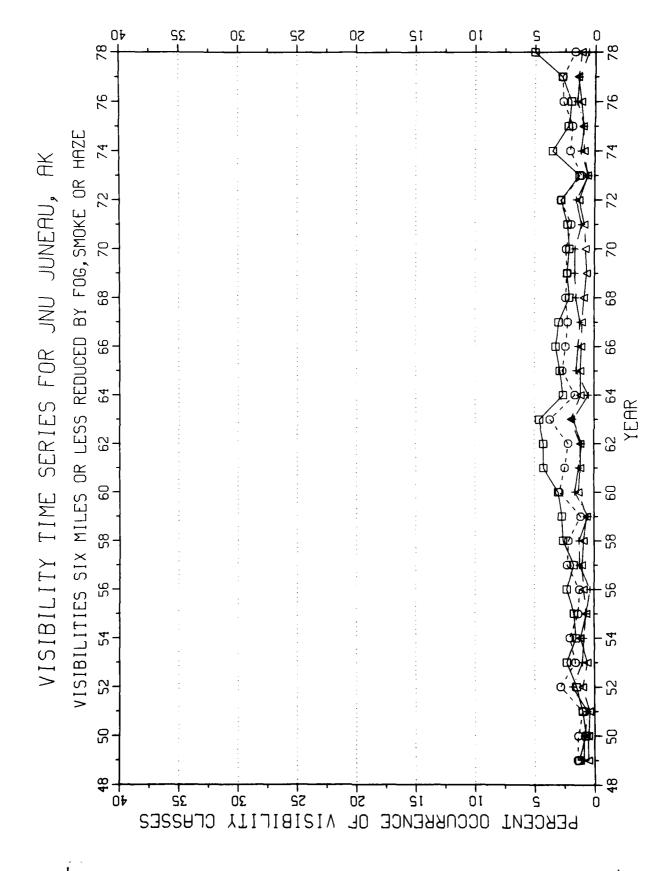
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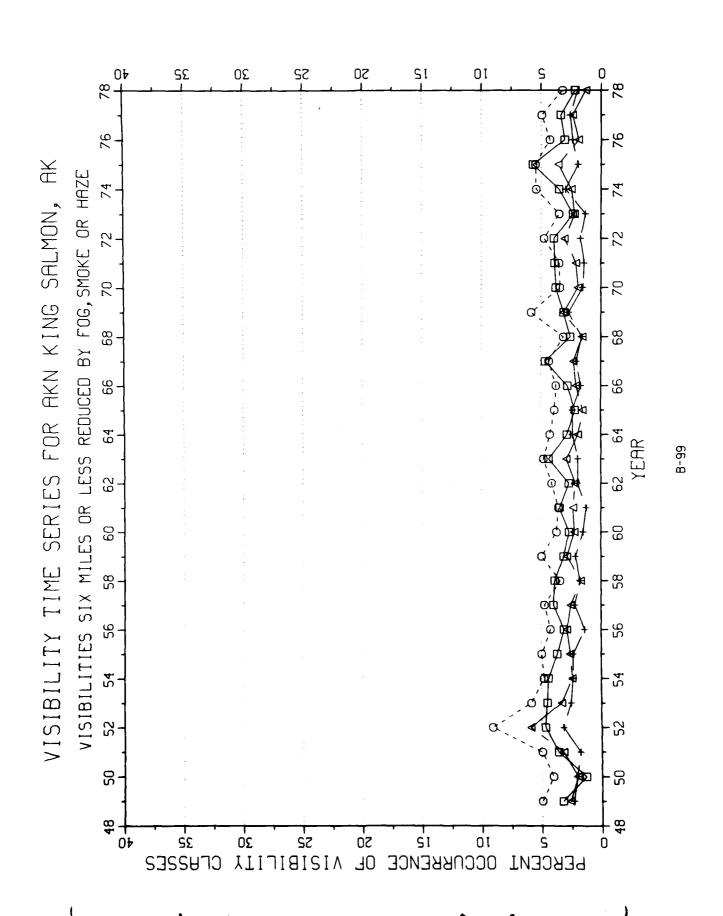
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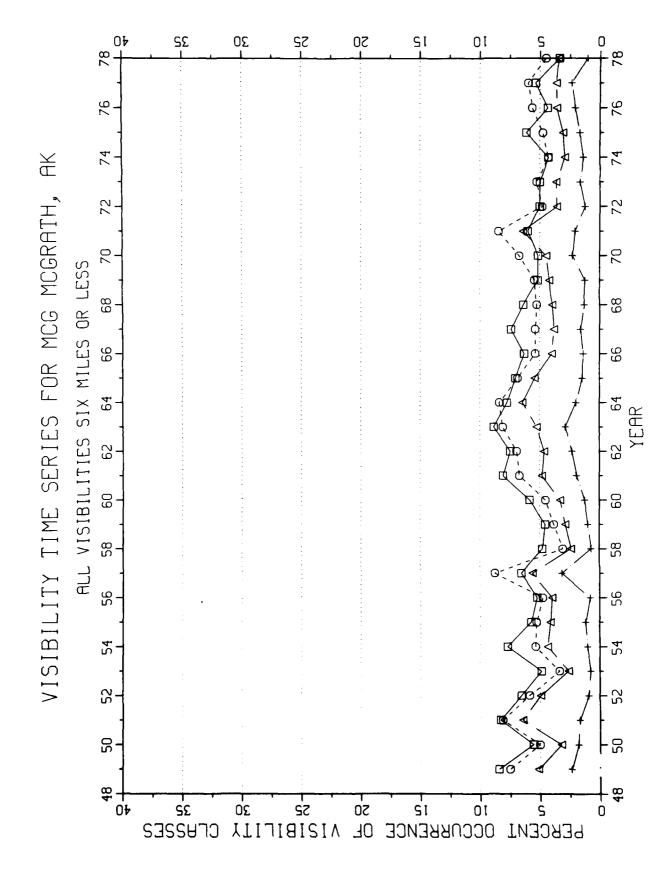
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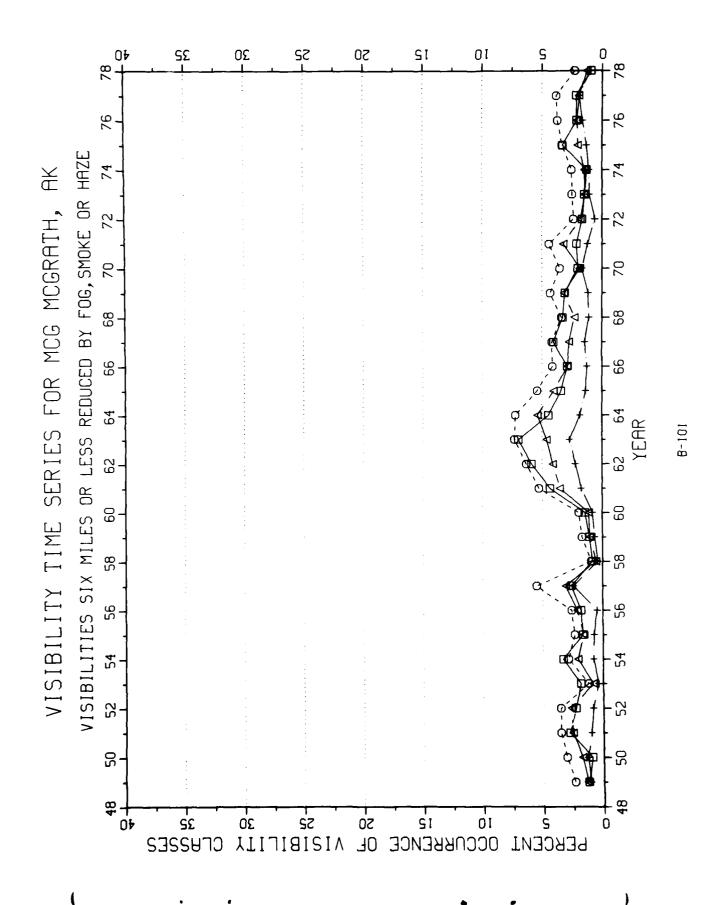


**b** SΣ 0Σ S١ SZ 9/ VISIBILITY TIME SERIES FOR AKN KING SALMON, AK SIX MILES OR LESS ALL VISIBILITIES & + SZSETO SO SE 20 OL NIZIBIFILK PERCENT OCCURRENCE 

8--98







SΣ 30 04 SZ S0 S١ 01 78 9/ VISIBILITY TIME SREIES FOR ITO HILO, HI 72 70 ALL VISIBILITIES SIX MILES OR LESS 9 99-99 64 YEAR 62 9-9 - 28 26 54 54 52 52 20 20 아 유 十 10 12 SO S2 20 22 OCCONSENCE OF VISIBILITY CLASSES PERCENT

